CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXIV.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
A while put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away.
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which Art at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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MDCCCXI.

SHOUT
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N.º1374

Syd.t Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Walworth. July 1.1804 F. Sansom sculp

NEOTTIA SPECIOSA. RED-FLOWERED NEOTTIA.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala ringens, petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa basin labelli ventricosam connexis. *Anthera* stylo acuminato parallela, postice inserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEOTTIA *speciosa*; labello lanceolato indiviso, scapo bracteato, bracteis flore longioribus, foliis oblongis margine apicem versus undulatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 72. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 510.

NEOTTIA *speciosa*; foliis crenato-undulatis, spathis superioribus rubris. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 600. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 174.

NEOTTIA *speciosa*. *Bot. Repos.* 3. *Swartz Orchid. vide Tracts on Bot. p.* 153. *t.* 4. *f.* 1.

SERAPIAS *speciosa*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2. *p.* 59.

HELLEBORINE foliis liliaceis, radice asphodeli, major. *Plum. Cat. p.* 9. *Ic.* 190. *A?*

The NEOTTIA *speciosa* is a native of the West-India islands, and, of course, requires to be kept constantly in the bark stove. WILLDENOW doubted whether the figure published by Mr. ANDREWS in the Botanist's Repository might not represent a different species from JACQUIN's plant. Our drawing, however, being certainly done from the same species as the former, leaves no room to doubt of the identity of all three. The colour of the leaves, as given in the Botanist's Repository, is much too dark a green, and the veining is falsely depicted; but WILLDENOW has laid too much stress upon the small undulation at the margin of the leaf, represented by JACQUIN as giving an appearance of its being crenated; for not unfrequently this particular crispature is altogether wanting, as in one of the leaves in our figure.

Our drawing was made several years ago from a plant that flowered in December, at Mr. WOODFORD's, at Vauxhall, who imported it from the island of Barbadoes. Is easily propagated by its roots.

POTHOS PENTAPHYLLA. FIVE-LEAVED POTHOS.

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha. *Spadix* ſimplex floribus tectus. *Cal.* o. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* diſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTHOS *pentaphylla*; foliis digitatis quinatis ovatis acuminatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 687. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 127. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 270.

DRACONTIUM *pentaphyllum. Aublet Guian.* 2. *p.* 837. *t.* 326.

Our drawing was made at the collection of Mr. VERE, of Kenſington-Gore. This gentleman's intelligent gardener informs us that it came from the Iſland of Trinidad. It appears to be the ſame as AUBLET'S DRACONTIUM *pentaphyllum*, who ſtates that it is a native of the woods of Cayenne, where it climbs up the trunks of old trees, throwing out roots at each knot, which inſinuate themſelves in the crevices of the bark. We obſerve a ſpecimen of the ſame in the Bankſian Herbarium, from the Iſland of St. Lucia.

Requires to be kept in the bark ſtove with other tropical vegetables.

Syd.m Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1811

N.º 1376

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MINUTUM. TINY FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia. *Capſ.* turbinata, carnosa, infera, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *minutum;* acaule, subglobosum, apice concavo floriferum, corolla infundibuliformi.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *minutum;* (acaule, obconicum, floribus sessilibus) læve glaucum immaculatum, petalis læte rubicundis. *Haworth Mesemb. p.* 126. *Misc. Nat. p.* 1.

The petals in this genus for the most part slightly cohere at the base; in some they form a short tube; but in this species they unite into a tube above a quarter of an inch in length, narrowing downwards so as to give the corolla somewhat the form of a funnel. The plant consists of a congeries of fleshy knobs, roundish, hollowed at the apex. From the centre of this depression the flower is produced. HAWORTH considers these button-like substances as the leaves, WILLDENOW, in a nearly-related species *(minimum)* as the stems. The former of course characterizes it as *acaule* or stemless, the latter would call it *aphyllum* or leafless.

What renders this elegant little vegetable the more acceptable is, that it produces its lively flowers from the middle of November to near Christmas.

Our specimen was kindly communicated by Mr. HAWORTH, from his very extensive collection at Little Chelsea. This adds to the value of our figure, from the certainty of its representing the plant intended by the intelligent author of the monograph on this genus.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be defended from frost, and, after it has done flowering, to be kept without water during the rest of the winter.

Syd.Te Edwards Del. Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth May 1.1811. F. Sansom Sculp.

ROSA BRACTEATA. MACARTNY'S ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. urceolatus 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Petala* 5. *Semina* plurima hispida calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *bracteata*; floribus solitariis subsessilibus bracteatis, stipulis pectinatis, caule foliisque aculeatis: foliolis ovatis crenatis glabris.

ROSA *bracteata*; germinibus pyriformibus sericeis bracteatis, caule aculeato, foliis pinnatis aculeatis: foliolis ovatis crenatis glabris subaculeatis, floribus solitariis. *Wendl. Obs. n.* 50. *Hort. Herrenhauf. t.* 23. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 1080. *Vent. Cels. t.* 28.

Native of China, whence it was introduced by Lord MACARTNY, on his return from his embassy to that country. It bears the cold of our climate very well, and is easily propagated by layers or cuttings.

At Mr. MALCOLM's Nursery at Kensington, where our drawing was taken, there is a very fine specimen, planted against a wall, some of the branches of which did spread five or six feet; but it is now much reduced by the pruning knife. The leaves are evergreen, and the flowers fragrant: circumstances that add to its value.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth. May 1 1811

IXIA MONADELPHA (β.) ORANGE-COLOURED MONADELPHOUS IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nis.* 549, 789, 846, 1013.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *monadelpha. Vid. supra No.* 607 ; *indeque et synonyma, quibus subnectendæ.*
IXIA *monadelpha. Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 1. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 87.
GALAXIA *ixiæflora. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 41.
(β.) flore aurantiaco-flavescente macula centrali fusca. *G.*
IXIA *curta. Botan. Repos. tab.* 554. *(in icone)* DLXIV. *(in textus pagina).*

A variety of this species has already appeared in No. 607 of this work ; to this we refer for what further relates to the species. *G.*

J. Sowerby Del. Pub. by J. Sowerby, Wardour St. Soho, Nov. 1, 1807. Hab.

IXIA FUCATA. PAINTED-FLOWERED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* Nis. 549, 789, 846, 1013.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *fucata*; foliis plusculis, anguste lineari-gramineis, glaucinis, scapo brevioribus; spica pauci- (1—2) flora, flexuosa sinubus profundis; spathis acutis striatis tubo subtriplo brevioribus; corolla hypocrateriformi; tubo subclavato stricto striato; laciniis ellipticis tubo brevioribus, extimis deflexulis, intimis incurvulis; filamentis columellari-compactis antheras erecto-divergentes subæquantibus; stigmatibus antherarum basin versus recurvatis. *G.*

OBS. *Affinis nimium* IXIÆ capillari (Nis. 570, 617, 1013.) *ac si ejus hybrida; sed foliis glaucis enerviis, corollæ tubo nec in faucem ampliato; limbique inflexione diversa.* G.

The present drawing was made several years ago from a plant which flowered in the collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY at Hammersmith. Is it a genuine species, or the mixed production of *crateroides* (No. 594) and *capillaris*, bred in our own gardens? We have never met with any other species than the present. *Stem* about six inches high; *spike* two-flowered; *corolla* more than an inch long; *limb* white suffused with crimson, particularly on the outside, with a bright-crimson radiated spot (nectarostigma. *Sprengell Hist. R. Herb.*) on the inner base of each segment. *G.*

E.Edwards Del. Pub.by S.Curtis Walworth May 1.1811 Eaton Sculp.

DRIMIA LANCEÆFOLIA (β.) LESSER PLAIN-LEAVED DRIMIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. ſeorſim bracteata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, perſiſtens, erecta vel pendulo-cernua, regularis, æqualis, hexapetaloideo-partita, e tubuloſo clauſa reflexo-patens, laciniis ligulatis apice calloſis inflexis. *Fil.* imæ corollæ affixa, planiuſcula, ſubulata, recta, æqualia, ſæpius faſciculato-proſtantia. *Anth.* oblongæ, erectæ. *Germ.* polyſpermum, rarius curto ſtipite nixum. *Stylus* ſtriato-gracileſcens, curvulus. *Stig.* obſcurius muricato-trigonum. *Capſ.* erecta, velata, ſcarioſo-pergamea, turbinato- vel ovato-oblonga, acute vel rotundatim trilobo-trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* in quolibet loculamento pauca (1—2) adoleſcentia, oblonga deorſum attenuata, erecta; interdum *(fide* Jacquini) unicum reliquis compreſſis loculamentis in amplitudinem totius capſulæ laxatum. G.

OBS. Bulbus *rarius complete tunicatus et membrana veſtitus, ſæpius nudus ac vel tunicato-ſquamoſus ex ſemitunicis vel ſquamis amplis ita inter ſe compactis ut vix appareant junctura, vel ex iſtis inæqualibus ſurſumque imbricatis laxius ſquamoſus;* folia *plura carnoſula, craſſiuſcula, ambientia, e faſciato-convolutis divergentia, a plano obverſa, linearia ad lato-lanceolata, acuminata;* ſcapus *tardior illiſve ſimultaneus;* racemus *continuus ſpicatim elongatus vel brevis ac diffuſus;* pedicelli *uniflori* bracteis *ſingularibus acuminatis aridis, aliis vacuis vagis haud infrequenter interſperſis, ſuffulti. A* LACHENALIA *facile ſe deſignat corolla æquali reflexa ac ſtaminibus rectis.* ALBUCAM *propius collimat ex illius* phyſode; *(ſupra No.* 1046.) G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRIMIA *lanceæfolia;* bulbo tunicato, veſtito; foliis pluribus divaricatis, lanceolatis, ſcapo brevioribus; racemo multi-paucifloro, recurvo-patentiſſimo; pedicellis bractea minuta ſubulata aliquoties longioribus; corolla cernua laciniis revolutis; germine breviter ſtipitato, oblato-conico, rotundato-ſexlobo in marginem ſexdentatam deorſum directam extenſo; ſtylo ſexſtriato; capſula rotundato-triloba, ſexſulca. G.

(α) major; foliis lanceolato-acuminatis glaucis nigro-maculoſis; racemo cylindraceo-pyramidato numeroſiore denſiore. G.

LACHENALIA

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 402. *Coll. Suppl.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 178. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 59. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 287. *Nobis ſupra No.* 643.

(β) minor; foliis ovato-lanceolatis immaculatis; racemo diffuſo rariore, modo ſubquadrifloro-depauperato. *G.*

LACHENALIA *reflexa. Bot. Rep. t.* 299; *(nec Thunb. Prod.)*

HYACINTHUS *revolutus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 458. *edit.* 2. 2. 283. *(De ſynonymo certi ſumus ex ipſo ſpecimine in* Herb. Banks. *repoſito; ubi priori ſuo ſubnexum habet* DRIMIÆ undulatæ *nomen; id jure probabiliter apponendum erit plantæ cognomini Linn. Suppl.* 204. *et Thunb. Prod.* 64. *ob folia undulata.)*

To continue this plant under LACHENALIA, now that DRIMIA has been conſtituted, ſeems to us to be to create an unneceſſary diſturbance in the arrangement of the genera. It has all the characters of DRIMIA, except in where it diſagrees from both that and LACHENALIA, as in its ſix-lobed and ſtipitate germen, which laſt characteriſtic is however, we think, perceptible in JACQUIN's figure of DRIMIA *undulata.*

For further account of the ſpecies, we refer back to No. 643. Both varieties are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and of eaſy culture in a common greenhouſe. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

lanceæfolia. *Supra No.*

undulata. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 376. *Coll. Suppl.* 41. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 166. *(excl. Hort. Kew.)* HYACINTHUS revolutus. *Linn. Suppl.* 204. *Thunb. Prod.* 64.

ciliaris. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 377. *Coll. Suppl.* 41. *Willd. l. c.* 165.

puſilla. *Jacq. l. c. t.* 374. *p.* 42. *Willd. l. c.* 166.

media. *Jacq. l. c. t.* 375. *p.* 40. *Willd. l. c.*

elata. *Supra No.* 822.

altiſſima. *Supra No.* 1074. ORNITHOGALUM. *Willd. l. c.* 119. ORNITHOGALUM giganteum. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 45. *t.* 87.

NOTE.

In No. 822, our obſervation concerning the HYACINTHUS *revolutus* of the "Hortus Kewenſis," ſhould be modified according to the above ſynonymy. *G.*

Pub.d by C. Curtis Walworth. May 1 1811

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ALLIUM BISULCUM. JONQUIL-LEAVED GARLIC.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 774.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *bisulcum; (rhizoma senescens transverse bulbiceps;)* bulbo ovato-oblongato; foliis pluribus a plano bifariis, brevi-vaginantibus, crassis, semitereti-linearibus, acutis, canaliculatis *(interioribus id etiam utrinque, fide Redoutæi)*, scapo tereti brevioribus; umbella congesta convexius fastigiata, spatham transeunte; corolla subcampanulata laciniis ovalibus stamina æquantibus; filamentis subulatis, alternis basi latioribus; germine viridi, trilobo-rotundo, trisulco. *G.*

ALLIUM *bisulcum. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 286.

The resemblance of the present plant to *senescens* (No. 1150.) is so near, that we were not without suspicion of their being mere varieties. We have however been determined by the work above cited, in considering them as distinct. *Bisulcum* has narrow thick semicylindric *leaves* of a clear deep green colour in no way twisted, in *senescens* these are narrow lorate glaucous and twisted or oblique; in our plant the *stamens* are even in length with the corolla, in that they reach somewhat beyond it; here the *germen* is green with slightly protuberant lobes, in that it is purplish with very strongly protuberant lobes. Blooms in June and July. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture.

Our

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the ſelect collection of Mr. HAWORTH, the only one in which we have obſerved it. It has been ſome time cultivated both here and in the gardens about Paris; but whence its origin is ſtill unknown.

We did not notice the *biſulcate* character of the inner leaves from which the ſpecific name has been adopted by REDOUTE; but if ſuch exiſts, the outer furrow is moſt probably the impreſſion of the leaf at the back formed during its more compreſſed ſtage of foliation, or elſe it would be equally preſent at the back of the two outer ones. *G.*

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth June 1. 1811

ERIOSPERMUM LATIFOLIUM (α). SHORT-PEDICLED BROAD-LEAVED ERIOSPERMUM.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. feorfim bracteolata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, perfiftens, erecta, regularis, æqualis, hexapetaloideo-partita, oblato-oblongove-campanulata, laciniis ovatis ligulatifve imbricatione laxa. *Stam.* imæ corollæ affixa, æqualia vel fubæqualia, erecto-conniventia, incluſa. *Fil.* complanata, ovato-fubulata. *Anth.* didymæ loculis apice connexis, erectæ, introrſæ. *Stylus* ſtriato-filiformis, rectus. *Stig.* obſolete trifidum, hiſpidulo ſubcapitellatum. *Capſ.* pergamea, rotundato-oblonga, trilobo-trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv. valvis medio ſeptigeris ſtellatim replicandis. *Sem.* affurgentia, in loculamento pauca, ſepti margini interiori utrinque (nunc unicum imo angulo) pedicellatim annexa, pappo nucleo plurimum longiore, cujus expanſione elaſticâ extricanda, contecta. *G.*

OBS. Rhizoma *tubericeps perennans, ſubterraneum, ſolido-carnoſum, corticatum, ut plurimum irregulariter rotundatum tuberoſo-multiceps intus purpuraſcens, rarius decolorum informius oblongatum modove æquabiliter orbiculatum gemma unica carnoſa ſuperſtratum;* folium *annuum radicale, in ſingula gemma ſingulum, involuto-petiolatum,* lamina *lato-ovata ad anguſte oblongatam, coriaceo-craſſa, nervoſa venis rugulifve tranſverſis; ſæpius ſimpliciſſima, nunc ab omni facie ſupina foliolis linearibus ſtrictis pullulante echinatim frondiculoſa* (folioliferum.), *aut nunc in parvitatem ſtipulæ coacta frondem compoſite lineari-folioſam plumiformem triuncialem e ſinu petiolari productam gerente* (paradoxicum.); ſcapus *e* vagina *radicali, teres, ſtrictus, tempore alio ac folium vigens;* racemus *diffitus vel congeſtus,* flores *ſubſeſſiles vel longius pedicellati bracteolis acutis ſingularibus. Genus ſcatens anomalis, cætera ad* DRIMIAM *quadantenus accedens. Seminis penitiora a Jacquino neglecta nequedum licuit exquirere.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERIOSPERMUM *latifolium;* rhizomate gemmis tuberoſis multicipiti-toroſo, ſubrotundo; folii lamina rotundo-ovata acuta nervoſa venis tranſverſis rugulofa, ſubtus pallido-glabrata; racemo laxius multifloro patente; corolla oblato-campanulata papillis glandulofis pellucidis pruinata; laciniis interioribus obovatis ſubbrevioribus acutulis apice eroſo-denticulatis; filamentis membranaceis ovato-acuminatis corolla tertia parte circiter

citer brevioribus; antheris didymo-ovatis; germine ovato-globoſo, obſolete trilobo, triſulco, triſtriato; ſtylo ſtaminibus æquali; ſtigmate inconſpicuius ſubtrifido, muricatulo. *G.*

(α.) pedicellis flore vix longioribus. *Specim. ſpont. in Herb. Banks.*
(β.) pedicellis flore pluries longioribus. *Specim. cult. Hort. Kew. in Herb. Banks.*

ERIOSPERMUM *latifolium*. *Jacq. ic. rar. tab.* 420. *Coll. Suppl.* 73. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 110. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 256.

ORNITHOGALUM *capenſe*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 441. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 9. *Thunb. Prod.* 62. *Lam. Encyc.* 4. 618.

O. foliis cordatis ovatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 12.

O. africanum Plantaginis roſeæ folio radice tuberoſa. *Comm. Hort.* 2. 175. *t.* 88. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. 142.

O. affinis radice tuberoſa, Cyclaminis folio C. B. S., flore pallide cæruleo. *Breyn. Cent.* 1. 93. *tab.* 41. *Rudb. Elyſ. tab.* 138. *f.* 14.

Rootſtock from about the ſize of a hen's egg to that of a child's head; *blade* of the *leaf* from about two to near three inches broad; *ſcape* from one to two feet high; *flowers* yellowiſh white, with a mixture of green and ſometimes of purple, ſcarcely the third of an inch in diameter when expanded; ſcentleſs, appearing about November and ſucceeded by the leaf about February. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into gardens as far back as the days of MILLER. Our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT's Nurſery, King's-Road, Fulham; the plant had been imported by Mr. G. HIBBERT. Several (perhaps all) of the ſpecies vary greatly in the length of the pedicles; a mode of variation to ſuch an extent not uſual in the genera of this order. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

paradoxicum. *Nobis.* ORNITHOGALUM paradoxicum. *Jacq. Collect. Suppl.* 81. *tab.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 115.

folioliferum. *Botan. Repoſit. tab.* 521. *ubi male ſiſtitur inflorescentia quaſi cum foliatura coexiſtente; dum altera poſt alteram emarcidam enaſci cæperit.*

pubeſcens. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. 7. *tab.* 264.

lanuginoſum. *Jacq. loc. cit. tab.* 265.

latifolium. *Supra No.* 1382.

lanceæfolium. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 421. *Coll. Suppl.* 72. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 111. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 256.

parvifolium. *Jacq. loc. cit.* 422. *Coll. Suppl.* 74. *Willd. loc. cit.*

Syd.ᵐ Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1811. E. Sansom Sc

STRUMARIA SPIRALIS. SPIRAL-STALKED STRUMARIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1463.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUMARIA *ſpiralis;* foliis ſemifiliformibus canaliculatis, glandulis elevato-punctículatis, tandem flexuoſo vel gyrato-proſtratis; ſcapo parum altiore, ſubclavato-filiformi, elaſtico-flexili, juxta ſupra baſin ſinubus ſubbinis flexuoſo; umbella uni-pauciflora, pedicellis teretibus ſtrictiuſculis papilloſo-punctículatis, flore duplo longioribus; corolla turbinato-campanulata, baſi in brevem tubulum connexa, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis recurvo-patulis, alternis obtuſulis; ſtaminibus corolla duplo brevioribus, alternis parum longioribus; ſtylo fuſiformi-aciculari, obtuſangulo triquetro, triſulco; ſtigmatibus hirtulis, replicatis; ſeminibus bulbilloſo-laxatis, herbaceo-emollitis; *(anne conſtanter?)* G. STRUMARIA *ſpiralis. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 213. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1363. *pag. alt. in ſpec. enum.*
CARPOLYZA *ſpiralis. Parad. Londin. tab.* 63.
CRINUM *ſpirale. Botan. Repoſit. tab.* 92.
CRINUM *tenellum. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 363. *Coll. ſuppl.* 43.
HÆMANTHUS *ſpiralis. Hort. Kew.* 1. 405. *Thunb. Prod.* 58. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. ſp. pl.* 2. 28.
AMARYLLIS *ſpiralis. L'Herit. ſert. anglic. p.* 10. *(excluſa paſſim citata tabula uti hactenus inedita.) Mart. Mill. Dict. Gmel. Syſt. Nat. tom.* 2. 539.

Bulb about the ſize of a ſparrow's egg; *leaves* 4 or 5, 2—3 inches long, very ſlender, deep green; *ſcape* ſomewhat higher than theſe, as well as them encloſed at the baſe within a membranous *root-ſheath*, in the ſpecimens we examined flexuoſe below

the

the middle with about two bays or bendings, but not winding ſpirally in rounds; *pedicles* from an inch and a half to about two inches long; *anthers* yellow, three alternate ones exploding before the reſt. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Mr. BRUGUIERE in ſandy ſpots near the town. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774. A greenhouſe plant; blooms Spring and Autumn.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT'S Nurſery, King's-Road, Chelſea. *G.*

NOTE.

In the late article of STRUMARIA *criſpa* (No. 1363), we have neglected to obſerve, that there can be ſcarcely a doubt, but that the following ſynonyms ſhould be added to the others which have been already adduced, viz.

AMARYLLIS *cinnamomea;* corollis ſubhexapetalis lanceolatis undulatis, genitalibus erectis, corolla breviori-bus. *L'Herit. ſert. angl.* 16. *n.* 27. *(excluſa tabula citata uti hucuſque inedita.) Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 29. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat. tom.* 2. 540.

WILLDENOW has omitted to adopt the above in his "Species Plantarum," either as a ſynonym or diſtinct ſpecies. *G.*

Syd.ᵐᵉ Edwards Del.

Pub.ᵈ by S. Curtis Walworth June 1.1811.

E. Lumsden

CROCUS SULPHUREUS (β.) SELF-COLOURED OLD CLOTH OF GOLD CROCUS.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1110.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *sulphureus; (vernalis; bivalvis; faux nuda;)* bulbo-tuberis induſio exteriore ſcarioſo-membranaceo tenui, nervulis denſe rectilineo-ſtriatulo; faſciculis ſubſexfoliis; corollæ limbo æquabiliter radiato-patente; *(antheris, in cultis ſaltem, ſæpius vacuis atque pallidis;)* ſtigmatibus clavato-cucullatis ore eroſo-lacinulatis, inæqualibus, pallidis, ſtamina longe ſuperantibus. G.

CROCUS *ſulphureus. Supra No.* 938 *et No.* 1111. *pag. alt. in ſpec. enum. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 81.

(α.) corollæ limbi laciniis lineis plumoſis fuſcis extus inſcriptis. G. *Supra No.* 938. *Specim. ſpont. ex agro haleppenſi a Do. P. Ruſſell Herb. Banks. repoſitum.*

CROCUS vernus flavus ſtriatus. *Park. Parad.* 163. *f.* 10.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Raii. Hiſt. p.* 1174. *n.* 8. *deſcr. optima.*

(β.) corolla concolore. G.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore minore et pallidiore. *Bauh. Pin.* 66. *Tournef. Inſt.* 352.

Narrow-leaved Spring CROCUS with ſmaller Brimſtone coloured flowers. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

This variety is rarely met with in our garden; nor did we ever ſee any conſiderable number of ſpecimens of it, except at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, Turnham-Green. It is at all times readily diſtinguiſhed from *mæſiacus and ſuſianus*, although approaching them ſo near in the colour of the corolla. For a more particular account of the ſpecies we refer to No. 938 of this work. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1379, l. 5 & 6 from the bottom, for "ſpecies" read "ſpecimen."
No. 1380, pag. alt. l. 26, poſt "*No.*" inſere "1380."

ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM. GREAT ROUND-HEADED GARLIC.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. N°. 774.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum; (bulbus basi multiparus;)* foliis longius vaginantibus laminis succulentis remotiuscule bifariis, ligulato-attenuatis, carinatis, deorsum margine serrulato-scabridis, caule tereti subcompresso brevioribus, glaucis; spatha univalvi globoso-pyramidata sæpe decidua; umbella numerosissima, sphærica, congesta, pedicellis flore longioribus; corolla basin usque partita, firma, ovato-connivente; laciniis isometris, exterioribus navicularibus carina scabra, interioribus planiusculis obtusioribus; filamentis contiguis, basi connatis, corollam transeuntibus, alternis latissimis ciliatis tricuspidatis cuspide antherifera lateralibus cito arescentibus fere duplo breviore; germine subrhombeo-ovali, sexstriato, minutissime puncticulato, zona e projecturis tribus transversim continentibus emarginatis singulis porum nectarifluum fovemtibus juxta infra medium cincto, inde sursum prismatico-pyramidato; stylo a brevi setiformi obtusulo sensim excrescente. *G.*

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 423. *Smith. Eng. Bot. tab.* 1657. *Flor. Brit.* 1. 355. *Prod. Fl. græc. Sibthorp* 1. 221. *Brotero Fl. lusit.* 1. 540. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 63. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 232; (*excl. passim Micheli.*)

ALLIUM radice sobolifera, foliis gramineis, spica sphærica, staminibus alterne trifidis. *Hall. helv. n.* 1218.

ALLIUM staminibus alterne trifidis, foliis gramineis, floribus sphærice congestis, radice sobolifera. *Hall. opusc.* 344. *n.* 5. *de All. n.* 5.

SCORODOPRASUM I. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 190.
(β.) planta minor floribus ſaturate purpureo-rubentibus. *G.*
ALLIUM *Ampeloprafum. Wald. & Kitaib. plant. rar. hungar.* 1. 84. *tab.* 82.
Porros bravos. *Luſitanis.*

We own we can ſee no reaſon for believing this plant to be ſpecifically diſtinct from the Leek (A. *Porrum*), whoſe origin is yet to be diſcovered unleſs referred to the preſent ſpecies, which we know to be native of the Levant, Portugal, Hungary, and of the Holms Iſland in the Briſtol Channel. Cluſius received it among other bulbs from Conſtantinople, where he ſays it is a favourite vegetable. Haller doubts its claim to a Swiſs origin. Known in our gardens at leaſt as far back as the days of Gerard. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Our drawing was made from Mr. Haworth's collection. *G.*

GERANIUM IBERICUM. IBERIAN GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5, melliferæ, basi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Arilli* 5, 1-spermi, aristati, ad basin receptaculi rostrati: aristis nudis, rectis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ibericum;* pedunculis bifloris, petalis trilobo-emarginatis foliis subseptemlobis inciso-dentatis, caule villoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 702. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 235. *Lamark Dict.* 2. *p.* 658. *Bieberst. Fl. Taurico-Caucasica.* 2. *p.* 135.

GERANIUM *ibericum;* caule herbaceo dichotomo villoso, foliis oppositis quinquepartitis incisis, petalis trilobis medio breviore cuspidato. *Cav. Diss.* 4. *p.* 209. *t.* 124. *f.* 1.

GERANIUM orientale batrachioides amplioribus foliis, flore maximo. *Tourn. Cor.* 20.

CAVANILLES inserted this plant upon the authority of a drawing executed by TOURNEFORT himself, now in the possession of JUSSIEU. Since TOURNEFORT's time we doubt if this Geranium has been submitted to the eyes of any Botanist, till it was discovered on the Iberian side of Mount Caucasus, by M. BIEBERSTEIN, and published in his *Flora Taurico-Caucasica*, a very interesting work, in two volumes octavo, but which has not we believe as yet found its way to this country, except a single copy, the property of Mr. STACKHOUSE.

According to BIEBERSTEIN the middle lobule, much smaller in our plant than in CAVANILLE's figure, is sometimes entirely wanting. Our drawing was made at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's Nursery, now removing from Old-Brompton to Fulham, where these spirited cultivators of rare and valuable plants have taken the extensive premises late in the possession of Mr. BURCHELL. Flowers in June, and is supposed to be hardy enough to bear our winters without protection.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1811.

F. Sansom Sc.

CYTISUS DIVARICATUS (β.) SMOOTH-LEAVED STRADDLING CYTISUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: labio ſuperiore 2-dentato. *Carina* erecta. *Legum.* baſi attenuatum compreſſum. (*Stamina* monadelpha. *Fol.* ternata).

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *divaricatus;* racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus leguminibuſque ramentaceo-viſcidis, foliolis oblongis. *Hort. Kew.* (1789) 3. *p.* 50. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1119. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 309.

CYTISUS *divaricatus;* racemis terminalibus erectis ramis divaricatis canis, leguminibus glanduloſo-muricatis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 184.

SPARTIUM *complicatum,* foliis ternatis foliolis conduplicatis, caulibus inermibus proſtratis glabris, leguminibus ſcabris. *Sp. Pl.* 996.

CYTISUS foliis incanis anguſtis quaſi complicatis. *Bauh. Pin.* 390.

CYTISUS montis Calcaris. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. *part* 2. *p.* 370?

CYTISUS ſecundus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 94. *Hiſp.* 190. *ic.* 192.

(β.) elatior, foliis glabris explicatis, calycibus piloſis nec glanduloſis, caule erecto.

CYTISUS primus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 94. *Hiſp.* 190. *ic.* 191.

DESC. A branchy ſhrub: *branches* going off at right angles, angular, hairy, eſpecially towards the extremities. *Leaves* ternate, upon footſtalks ſhorter than the leaflets, faſcicled, one generally larger than the reſt, two conſiderably ſmaller, and a fourth hardly

hardly perfect: *leaflets* elliptical, green, ſmooth, for the moſt part open and not folded as in (α). *Stipules* minute and falling early. *Inflorescence* in terminal racemes of fine yellow flowers. *Bracteæ* ciliated, deciduous. *Peduncles* about the length of the calyx, moſtly red, villous. *Calyx* 2-lipped, 5-toothed, $\frac{2}{3}$: *under lip* twice the length of the upper. *Vexillum* oval, quite entire, reflexed in the day, but at night cloſing over and protecting the *alæ* and *carina*. *Filaments* all connected. *Germen* linear, ſtraight: *ſtyle* aſcending: *ſtigma* capitate. *Legume* oblong, narrowed at the baſe, glandular-muricate.

This is an erect ſhrub, growing ſeveral feet high; and has by no means proſtrate ſtems, nor are the leaflets ordinarily conduplicate. It poſſeſſes very little hoarineſs or clammineſs; and appears to us to correſpond better with the CYTISUS *primus* of CLUSIUS, than the *ſecundus*; and, like it, the leaves have a leguminous taſte, and though bitter are not intenſely ſo. We conſider GENISTA *canarienſis*, of which the CYTISUS *primus* of CLUSIUS was made a ſynonym by LINNÆUS, to be altogether a diſtinct plant, bearing its flowers in crowded cluſters at the extremities of the branchlets, not in pyramidal racemes as in our plant, and in CLUSIUS's figure. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in Auguſt. Native of Spain, Italy, and Southern France. Requires ſome protection from froſt.

Vc 1386

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth June 1 1811

TUSSILAGO FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED COLTSFOOT.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſimplex: ſquamæ æquales, diſcum æquantes, ſubmembranaceæ. *Cor.* femineæ ligulatæ ſ. edentulæ. *Rec.* nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex, ſeſſilis. *(Floſculi pleriſque polygamo-dioici.)*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TUSSILAGO *fragrans;* thyrſo faſtigiato, floribus radiatis, foliis ſubrotundo-cordatis æqualiter denticulatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1969. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 455.

TUSSILAGO *fragrans*, thyrſo corymboſo, pedunculis ſubramoſis, floribus breviter radiatis, foliis acute crenatis integris reniformibus ſubtus hirſutis. *Villars Act. Soc. Nat. Scrut. Pariſ. p.* 72. *t.* 12.

Said to grow ſpontaneouſly about Naples; but has not, that we know of, been noticed by any Botaniſt before VILLARS. Of late years it has been commonly cultivated in gardens in France for the ſake of its fragrant flowers, which much reſemble in odour thoſe of HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum*. It is as yet rather rare with us, but will probably ſoon be common enough, being eaſily propagated by its creeping roots. Introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at whoſe Nurſery at Hammerſmith our drawing was taken, from a plant flowering in the greenhouſe before Chriſtmas. It is however ſufficiently hardy to bear our winters in the open air, when of courſe it will blow later.

PODALYRIA LUPINOIDES. LUPINE-LEAVED PODALYRIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subbilabiatus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea: alæ vexilli longitudine. *Leg.* læve, ventricosum, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *lupinoides*; foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliolis elliptico-lanceolatis obtusis pubescentibus, stipulis lanceolatis petiolo longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 504. *Lamark Ill. t.* 327. *f.* 2. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 453.

SOPHORA *lupinoides. Sp. Pl.* 534. *Pallas It.* 2. *p.* 676. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 18. *Hort. Kew.* 1789. 2. *p.* 46.

SOPHORA foliis ternatis, spica verticillata. *Amæn. Acad.* 2. *p.* 350.

PODALYRIA *lupinoides*, though introduced to this country by the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND as early as 1775, is still very rare. Mr. LODDIGES, to whom we are indebted for the plant from which our drawing was taken, has been in possession of it several years, having raised it from seeds procured from Siberia, but was never so fortunate as to flower it till June 1810, and then but imperfectly; for, when in perfection, it has a long verticillate spike. Some of PALLAS's specimens, however, in the possession of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. have, like our drawing, a single whorl of flowers only.

The leaves and stipules are covered with a soft silky pubescence; the former, in our plant, were mostly imperfect, consisting of a single sessile leaflet, besides the leaf-like stipules: when perfect, the leaf is ternate, with a footstalk.

Native of Siberia, Kamtschatka, and Nootka-Sound. Flowers in May and June. Hardy; but requires to be carefully protected from slugs.

Syd.ᵐᵉ Edwards Del. Pub by S Curtis Walworth July. 1811. E. Sanborn sc

TULIPA CLUSIANA. CLUSIUS'S TULIP.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 717.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *clusiana; (uniflora; bulbus lateraliter sobolifer;)* foliis subquaternis, lanceolato-attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, glaucis, caulem glabrum subæquantibus; corolla ex oblongato-connivente recurvato-patentissima, fundo breviter turbinato-coarctato; laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis, interioribus deorsum angustioribus; staminibus citra duplum corolla brevioribus; filamentis nudis semitereti-subulatis antheras subæquantibus, alternis paulisper longioribus germine vix brevioribus; germine columellari-prismatico; stigmatibus compressis, revolutis, cristato-adnatis. *G.*

TULIPA *clusiana. Lil. a Redouté tab.* 37. *iterum fol.* 165. *pag. alt. in obs. Smith. Prod. Fl. græc. Sibth.* 1. 229.

T. *rubro-alba. Brotero Flor. lusit.* 1. 520?

T. variegata persica. *Rudb. Elys. Tab.* 111. *f.* 8.

T. persica. *Park. Parad.* 52. *Tab.* 53. *f.* 6.

T. persica flore rubro oris albidis elegans. *Ger. emac.* 142. *f.* 20.

T. persica præcox. *Clus. cur. post.* 9. *cum. Ic.*

We are indebted to Mr. ANDERSON, of Tooley-Street, for several specimens of this rare species, the bulbs of which were imported by him from Sicily and flowered in April. Comes very near to *gesneriana*, but differs in the more oblong contracted form of the corolla, the base of which is turbinately convergent and not broadly rounded as in that; the proportions of their organs of fructification are also somewhat different. Has been known in our gardens as far back as the days of PARKINSON and GERARD; by whom it was esteemed tenderer and more difficult to preserve than others of its congeners.

Found wild in the vicinities of Florence and Madrid, probably also in Sicily and Portugal. *G.*

SPECIERUM

Herba glabra. Filamenta barbata.

sylveſtris. *Supra No.* 1202.

celſiana. *Supra No.* 717; *ubi perperam pro* breyniana *habita fuit. Confer Corrigenda in No.* 1135. *pag. alt.* T. celſiana. *Lil. a Red. t.* 38. T. ſylveſtris. *v. campeſtris. Herb. Pallas penes D. Lambert; ubi docemur in Volgæ ripis provenire ſpontaneam.* T. perſica minima. *Rudb. Elyſ. t.* 112. *f.* 8.

biflora. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 98. *Pallas. it.* 3. *app.* 86. *t. D. f.* 3. *Hujus quoque ſpecimina plurima ex eadem regione ſponanea habet Herbarium præcitatum.* T. byzantinæ genus alterum. *Lalè di duoi fiori. Cluſ. hiſt.* 151 *cum Ic.*

ſibthorpiana. *Smith. Prod. Fl. græc. Sibth.* 1. 229. *In oriente ſpontanea.*

Herba glabra. Filamenta nuda.

cluſiana. *Supra No.* 1390.

geſneriana. *Supra No.* 1135; *et ejus ſpecimina ſpontanea (ſola nobis unquam viſa) in deſerto caſpico lecta in modo allegato herbario Pallaſiano aſſervantur.*

oculus ſolis. *Lil. a Redoutè tab.* 219. T. agenenſis. *Liliac.* 1. *n.* 60. *in agro agenenſi Franciæ ſpontanea.*

Herba cuticula glanduloſo-villoſa contecta. Filam. nuda.

ſuaveolens. *Supra No.* 889. *Lil. a Redoutè tab.* 111.

Obs. Tulipa *breyniana* eſt Melanthium *uniflorum (Supra No.* 767). *Cfr. addenda in No.* 1135. *pag.* 3.

CAREX FRASERIANA. FRASER'S CAREX.

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores diclines, amentacei: *squamis* undique imbricatis, unifloris. Masc. *Perianthium.* (*Corolla.* nob.) o. *Stam.* 3. *Fœm.* (in eadem vel diversa spica, monoici v. dioici.) *Per.* (*Cor.*) 1-phyllum, capsulare, basi muticum, ore coarctato, persist. ns. *Stig.* 2—3. *Nux.* perianthio (corolla) aucto inclusa. *Brown. Prod. Fl. N. Holl.* 1. 241.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAREX *fraseriana; (sempervirens? spica unica simplex androgyna;)* fasciculis unifoliis; folio radicali, *adulto* coriaceo subinæquilateri - ligulato concaviusculo ecarinato late undato dense pertenuiterque striatulo, breviter attenuato, membrana angustissima marginato, latere altero insignius curvato ora tota crispata, altero rectiore ora deorsum erugata, *juniori* longinque cucullatim convoluto vaginis subtrinis alternatim longioribus herbaceis tandem fissili-emarcidis concluso; culmo subisometro gracili tereti-compresso simplici aphyllo enodi istius sinu extante; spica brevi cylindracea densa bracteis paleaceis muticis occultatis; superne *masc.ula* numerosiore comosa bracteis oblongatis; *fœminea* multiflora in glomum compacta bracteis rotundatis; corolla divaricata elliptica ventricosa integerrima basi contactu coarctata apice subdepressa mutica transeunte stylo perforata; nuce ovato-triquetra lævigata castaneo-nitente angulis subalatis, pedicello clavato fundo glanduloso corollæ impacto setam simpliciſſimam inclusam subtus superne educente nixa; stylo persistente *(nunc post casa stigmata intra corollam secundum nucem replicatim procrescente;)* stigmatibus trinis lineari-complicatis recurvato divergentibus stylo longioribus corolla brevioribus. *G.*

CAREX *Fraseri. Bot. Repos. No.* 638.

A perennial

A perennial laxly cespitose and probably evergreen plant; *leaves* 8—9 inches high, one broad, while young of a tender light green colour, which becomes very deep and dark by age; margin membranous entire but so curled as to have the appearance of being crenulate; *spike* little more than an inch long, with the circumference of a man's finger; the *corolla* did not seem to enlarge as the fruit ripened, being originally larger than the germen. The character of our plant does not entirely agree with that of the UNCINIA of Mr. BROWN, and we have placed it under CAREX, leaving its transposition, if necessary, to some one better acquainted with its kind than we profess to be. MICHAUX has an American CAREX that he calls *typhina;* but we do not see why it should be supposed to be this, except that his description will suit almost any species with a simple androgynous spike. We believe it to be a non-descript. We have named the species after the late deserving and industrious Mr. FRASER, by whom it was found in the autumn of 1808 near the Table Mountain; and upon the banks of the Catawba River, in the neighbourhood of Morgan-Town, North-Carolina; and by him introduced into this country, where it flowered in his Son's Nursery, Sloane-Square, this Spring. *G.*

TRICHONEMA CAULESCENS. CAULESCENT TRICHONEMA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1225.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *caulescens; (caulis vel et ante antheſin totus terra extans;)* folio radicali fiſtuloſo-vaginante inde quadriſulco-tetraquetro pedicellos ſuperante; caulinis binis *(rarius unico)* conformibus brevioribus alternatim pedunculorum geminorum *(rarius unico)* baſi appoſitis; ſpathæ valva externa naviculari-convoluta rigidiuſcula herbacea internam ſphacelato-membranaceam tenuiſſimam concludente; corolla turbinato-patente, tubo breviſſimo, laciniis lanceolatis; antheris filamento ſubbrevioribus; ſtigmatibus juxta infra harum apices recurvatim exſertis. *G.*

IXIA *bulbocodioides. De la Roche. diſcr. nov. gen.* 19. *n.* 6; *(ob ſcapum ſub antheſin exſertum ſupra minus recte in No.* 1225. *ad* roſei *varietatem luteam allegata; ibi enim caulis floriger totus terra hæret.)*

IXIÆ *roſeæ* var. floribus aureis ſuperne albis. *Herbar. Bankſ. ſpecim. ſpontan. capenſe.*

The corolla of the preſent plant agrees with that of *cruciatum* (No. 575.) in every reſpect, except colour; but in *caulescens* the ſtem has acquired its full growth above ground even before the flower has expanded; while in that the leafleſs peduncle or branch is alone ſeen until the fruit begins to ripen, when the ſtem riſes above the ground as in CROCUS. Since this difference is ſeen both in the ſpontaneous and cultivated ſpecimens which

which we have examined, we have thought it a ſufficient ſpecific diſtinction. From *roſeum* (No. 1225.) it differs in having the ſtigmas beneath the apex of the anthers; from *pudicum* (No. 1244) by an inner membranous ſphacelate encloſed valve to the ſpathe, as well as by the form of the ſegments of the corolla. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was imported by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, at whoſe nurſery at Hammerſmith our drawing was made. *G.*

Syd.ᵐ S. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1811.

F. Sansom Sc.

IRIS RUTHENICA. (β.) PIGMY IRIS.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 669, 787, 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ruthenica; (cæspitosa; rhizoma horizontale ramentis sphacelatis hirsutum; uniflora; imberbis;)* falciculis sterilibus plurifolhis; foliis angustè gramineis, nervosis, deorsum equitantibus; caule his breviore extrafoliaceo foliolis subbinis caulinis brevibus; spatha bivalvi herbacea lanceolata; germine ovato rotundato-trigono quam pedicellus 3—4-plo breviore; corolla infundibuliformi superne reflexo-patente; tubo quam limbus aliquoties breviore, quam germen bis terve longiore, rotundato-trigono; limbi laciniis extimis triplo latioribus, unguibus turbinato-conflexis ligulato-concavis lamina elliptica obtusa recurva parum latiore duplo longioribus; intimis-angustè spathulatis paulo brevioribus, unguibus linearicanaliculatis erectis, lamina ligulato-ovali acutiore sublatiore revoluta; stigmatibus latitudine unguium exteriorum, ad mediam laminam usque productis; interioris labii segmentis parabolice rotundatis reflexis imbricato-collateralibus eroso-denticulatis; labio exteriore minuto convoluto-mucronato apice retuso reflexo. *G.*

IRIS *ruthenica*, (α.) *Supra No.* 1123. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 117.
IRIS *alpina. Herb. Pallas. specim. Sibiria lectum.*
IRIS *humilis. Mar. à Bieb. Fl. Taur. cauc.* 1. 33.
(β.) pedicello spatham æquante; tubo corollæ exserto. *G.*

The publication of the present plant, which can only be considered as a more luxuriant and perfect specimen of that already described in No. 1123, was unintentional. We had long wished to procure a drawing of IRIS *verna* for the present work; when Mr. WHITLEY, of Brompton, kindly informed us that he had numerous specimens of it in bloom, which he said had been raised from American seed; and the present plate was ready for publication, before we had convinced ourselves that the plant represented could not be the one we were in search of, although generally but erroneously passing for it. *Verna* was first instituted a species by Gronovius in his "Flora Virginica,"

from

from the dried plant in Clayton's Herbarium, ſtill preſerved in Sir Joseph Banks's Muſeum; from him it has been adopted by Linnæus and ſubſequent authors; whoſe details however afford but little aſſiſtance in diſcriminating it from the preſent ſpecies. But a reference to the prototype in the above herbarium, ſhewed us that *verna* was either a mere variety of *criſtata* (No. 412.) with narrower leaves and ſmaller flower; or if ſpecifically diſtinct far nearer akin to that than the preſent ſpecies, from which it differs by a ſeſſile flower having a long filiform tube equal to or longer than the limb and about even with its long narrow ſpathe. Since the firſt adoption by authors of *verna* into their ſyſtems, the figure from Plukenet's work has been uniformly repeated by them as its ſynonym; now this figure any attentive obſerver will ſoon find to belong to *criſtata*; of which it is a diminiſhed but very characteriſtic repreſentation; where the circular ramenta of its creeping rootſtock and long intervals between the faſcicles, as well as the cuneately oblong laminæ, and their divaricately patent ungues of the outer ſegments of the corolla are accurately defined. The omiſſion of all mention of the three ſingular creſted lines in the corolla of *criſtata* (ſubſequently taken up as a ſpecies from the living plant in the firſt edition of Hortus Kewenſis), when we know that *verna* was deſcribed from a dried ſpecimen in which they are obliterated or nearly ſo, makes nothing againſt our ſuppoſition of the identity of the two plants. We have ſeen *criſtata* with leaves full as narrow as thoſe of the plant in Clayton's Herbarium. Michaux enumerates both as diſtinct ſpecies; but his deſcription of *verna*, like thoſe of his predeceſſors, is rendered uſeleſs by its vagueneſs. If we could ſuppoſe that there was no miſtake in Mr. Whitley's account of the quarter from which the ſeeds of the preſent plant had been received, we might from the habitat gueſs that Michaux's *verna* was meant for our plant. But we believe that there is an error in this account; and that *ruthenica* is of Ruſſian origin alone and not of both Ruſſian and Virginian. But of this we do not pretend to be poſitive; although we are ſo that it is not the *verna* of Gronovius, Linnæus, or Miller. In Hortus Kewenſis the cultivation of *verna* in our gardens was moſt probably recorded ſolely on the authority of Miller, as was that of ſo many other plants in that work; and this is the more probable ſince there is no ſpecimen of it from thoſe gardens to be found in the Bankſian Herbarium. To this circumſtance we ſtrongly ſuſpect we owe the formation of *criſtata* and *verna* into diſtinct ſpecies. *Ruthenica* thrives well in the open border, where it flowers in April and May; the corolla has the ſcent as well as colour of the violet; for further account ſee No. 1123. *G.*

N.º 1394.

Pubd. 1st. March 1811.

PULTENÆA DAPHNOIDES. DAPHNE-LEAVED PULTENÆA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, utrinque appendiculatus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. *Legumen* uniloculare, diſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides*; foliis obovatis mucronulato-pungentibus glabris, ſtipulis geminis minutis, bracteis ovatis calyce brevioribus. *Smith* in *Act. Soc. Lin. v.* 9. *p.* 247.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides;* capitulis terminalibus, foliis obovato-oblongis planis glaberrimis lævibus (unicalibus) triplo longioribus quam latis: mucrone pungente. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *Vol.* 3. *inedit.*

PULTENÆA *daphnoides;* foliis obovatis glabris mucronatis, floribus terminalibus capitatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 507. *Bot. Repoſ.* 98.

PULTENÆA *daphnoides*; frutex tripedalis, caule erecto ſericeo ramoſo; foliis alternis cuneiformibus ſubmucronatis ſubſericeis, floribus ſubpapilionaceis terminalibus capitatis, 6—8, involucro ſericeo, ſtipula cava piloſa. *Wendland obſ.* 49. *Hort. Herrenhus.* 3. *p.* 7. *t.* 17.

The name of this ſhrub was given by Dr. SMITH in honour of the late Dr. PULTENEY, (ſee above No. 475). It is one of the handſomeſt of the genus and is now rather common in our gardens. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe. Native of New South Wales, in the neighbourhood of Port Jackſon. Bloſſoms moſt part of the ſummer.

Walworth July 1. 1811

ZIERIA SMITHII. LANCEOLATE ZIERIA.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* glabra glandulis insidentia. *Stylus* simplex. *Stigma* 4-lobum. *Capsulæ* 4. coalitæ. *Sem.* arillata. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZIERIA *Smithii*; cymis axillaribus trichotomis, pedunculo communi petiolo breviore, foliolis lanceolatis pellucide punctatis, caule frutescente.
ZIERIA *Smithii. Bot. Repos. No.* 606.
ZIERIA *lanceolata. Brown in Herb. Banks.*

DESC. A low shrub. *Branches* rough with glandular warts. *Leaves* opposite, ternate, with footstalk about the length of the *leaflets*, which are lanceolate or rather oblong-elliptical, roughish above and punctate underneath with pellucid glands, as in Hypericum *perforatum*. *Flowers* in axillary and trichotomous cymes, having the common peduncle shorter than the petiole. *Bractes* subulate, horizontal, two at each division of the peduncle, subpersistent. *Calyx* villous, 4-toothed. *Corolla* white, 4-petaled: *petals* ovate acute, somewhat revolute, much exceeding the calyx. *Stamens* 4, hypogynous, with a globular gland on the inside of the base of each. Germens 4, united internally: *style* erect: *stigma* 4 lobed.

There are three other species of ZIERIA in the Banksian Herbarium; of which Zieria *arborescens* is the only one that can be confounded with our plant; and that, besides growing into a tree, has the common peduncles longer than the footstalk of the leaf, leaves tomentose underneath and not pellucidly dotted.

This

This genus was named by Dr. SMITH in honor of our late friend Mr. ZIER, a learned and induſtrious botaniſt, who, having been appointed to a profeſſorſhip in a Poliſh Univerſity, was preparing to leave this country, but was prevented by a chronic diſeaſe which terminated in death.

We are not fond of ſpecific names taken from thoſe of botaniſts; but, as in this caſe it ſerves to point out the particular ſpecies from which Dr. SMITH eſtabliſhed the genus, we adopt it. Native of New South Wales. A tolerably hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. GLOSSY-LEAVED PITTOSPORUM.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus. *Petala* 5, conniventia in tubum. *Capſ.* 2—5-valvis, 2—5-locularis. *Semina* tecta pulpa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITTOSPORUM *Tobira;* foliis obovatis obtuſis glaberrimis coriaceis, capſulis trivalvibus. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *v.* 2. *p.* 27.

PITTOSPORUM *chinenſe. Donn. Hort. Cant. p.* 48.

EUONYMUS *Tobira;* floribus quinquefidis, foliis obovatis retuſis integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1130.

EUONYMUS *Tobira. Thunb. Jap.* 99. *Hellen Diſſ. in Uſteri dileƈt.* 1. *p.* 93. *Martyn. Mill. Diƈt. n.* 6.

TOBERA ſ. TOBIRA *Kæmpf. Amæn. faſc.* 5. *p.* 796. *t.* 797.

A large handſome ſhrub with very gloſſy foliage and white flowers, which change yellow as they fade. Theſe are fragrant but the ſmell of the bruiſed leaves or bark is very diſagreeable, and their taſte nauſeous, exactly reſembling ſagapenum, according to KÆMPFER.

We have not ſeen the ripe fruit; but in its immature ſtate it is obtuſely three- rarely four-cornered; and a tranſverſe ſection ſhows the future valves fleſhy, convex, and forming as many receptacles of the ſeeds. There appears however to be only one loculament. KÆMPFER deſcribes the ſeeds as being angular from preſſure, and only three in number, but in his figure they appear to be many, which correſponds better with the ſtate of the unripe fruit.

Except

Except the one above quoted, we do not know that there has been any repreſentation of this plant publiſhed.

Native of JAPAN and CHINA. A rather hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced to Kew Garden in 1804 by the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, in the HENRY ADDINGTON, Capt. *Kirkpatrick*. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer.

Communicated by Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, Nurſery-men, from their very intereſting collection at Stockwell-Common.

Published by A. Ackermann, London, July 1, 1811

STAPELIA RECLINATA. RECLINING STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *reclinata;* corollis quinquefidis: laciniis lanceolatis margine ciliatis: fundo elevato, pedunculis corolla longioribus, ramis patentibus tetragonis ſupra baſin floriferis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1282. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *v.* 2. *p.* 88.

STAPELIA *reclinata;* ramis pluribus tetragonis reclinatis dentatis: dentibus acutis patentibus, corolla quinquefida recurvata; laciniis patentibus replicatis fimbriatis. *Maſſon Stap. p.* 19. *n.* 28. *t.* 28.

STAPELIA *reclinata*, *elegans*, *cæſpitoſa*, and *radiata* of the Botanical Magazine very much reſemble each other both in the herb and the flower. The laſt is moſt obviouſly diſtinguiſhed from the others by the laciniæ of the corolla being altogether without pubeſcence; *elegans* by the inſide of the laciniæ being covered with hairs as well as the margin ciliated; *reclinata* and *cæſpitoſa* have the margin only ciliated, in the former the peduncle is longer than the flower, and the exterior ſtellula of the nectary (which in all four ſpecies is orbicular and quite entire) is of the ſame dark red as the laciniæ, but in the latter this part is green, and the peduncle only equal to the flower in length.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Diſcovered by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON. Introduced in 1795. Flowers through moſt part of the ſummer. Our drawing was made from the collection of Mrs. WALKER, at Stockwell.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. CHINESE TRUMPET-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, ſubtus ventricoſa. *Siliqua* 2-locularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BIGNONIA *grandiflora*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis ovatis acuminatis dentatis, panicula terminali brachiata: pedicellis cernuis biglanduloſis, calyce ſemiquinquefido.

BIGNONIA *grandiflora. Syſt. Veg.* 564. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 302. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 253. *Banks Ic. Kæmpf. t.* 21. *Perſoon Syn. p.* 2. 172. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *Bot. Repoſ.* 493. *Parad. Lond.* 61.

BIGNONIA *chinenſis. Lamarck Encycl.* 1. *p.* 423.

At firſt ſight there is great ſimilarity between this ſpecies and BIGNONIA *radicans* (No. 485); but, when carefully examined, they are ſoon found to be ſufficiently diſtinct. The flowers of the latter are produced in bunches upon very ſhort peduncles; in this they form a large panicle, the branches of which go off at right angles, and are ſtraight, except juſt below the calyx, where they are curved ſo as to make the flowers droop elegantly. The calyx too is angular, much longer, and more deeply divided. The ſtems are not furniſhed with thoſe root-like excreſcences by which, in *radicans*, they adhere to a wall or the bark of a tree.

The BIGNONIA *grandiflora* is an extremely ornamental ſhrub, is eaſily propagated by cuttings, and bloſſoms more readily than *radicans*. It is conſidered as a greenhouſe plant, and is obſerved to flower moſt freely, when forced by artificial heat. It is not improbable however that it may be found to be ſufficiently hardy to bear our winters without ſhelter, being a native of Japan and China.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen from the royal garden at Kew.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1811.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1. 1811.

ERICA ODORATA. PERFUMED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* perſiſtens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante antheſin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Capſ.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *odorata* (Breviflora. Corollæ tubus ſubgloboſus.) bracteis a calyce remotis, antheris muticis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. *p.* 391.
ERICA *odorata. Andrews's Heaths, vol.* 3.

In the diviſion to which it belongs, this is the only ſpecies which has no appendix at the apex of the filament. The leaves grow by fours, but often ſo crowded together that their order is not readily diſcernible.

The ERICA *odorata* is altogether one of the moſt deſirable of the genus, both from the elegant waving of its delicate white flowers, lightly ſupported on ſlender footſtalks, and its charming ſcent ſomewhat reſembling a compound of roſes and honeyſuckles.

Flowers in the ſpring. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced to this country by JOHN WEDGEWOOD, Eſq. in 1784. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Little Chelſea.

Sydt.ª Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1.1811. F. Sansom Sc.

RUELLIA FORMOSA. SPLENDID RUELLIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ſubcampanulata. *Stamina* per paria approximata. *Capſ.* dentibus elaſticis diſſiliens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUELLIA *formoſa;* foliis petiolatis integerrimis ovatis utrinque pubeſcentibus, pedunculis axillaribus alternis longiſſimis paucifloris, corollis ſubringentibus.

RUELLIA *formoſa;* caule ſuffruticoſo erecto; foliis piloſis, petiolatis, integerrimis, ovatis, obtuſis; pedunculis lateralibus foliis duplo ſeu triplo longioribus, ramoſis ramulis ſubtrifloris. *Bot. Repoſ.* 610.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, obtuſe-angled, hairy. *Leaves* oppoſite ovate, more or leſs pointed, rounded at the baſe, covered with ſhort hairs on both ſides: *footſtalks* not half the length of the leaf. *Peduncles* axillary, alternate, ſtraight, two or three times longer than the leaf, ſomewhat branched at the extremity. *Bractes* linear-lanceolate, falling before the flower is expanded. *Calyx* five-cleft, linear-lanceolate, erect. *Corolla* ſhewy, fine ſcarlet: *tube* an inch and half long, curved, expanding upwards and ſomewhat compreſſed, a little hairy on the outſide: *limb* ſmooth, divided into five, nearly equal laciniæ, bilabiately arranged; the two upper ones conjoined half-way up, all of them reflected at the ſides, but eſpecially the lateral ones. *Filaments* projecting a little beyond the tube: *anthers* ſagittate, erect. *Style* ſomewhat longer than ſtamens: *ſtigma* unequally bifid.

This ſpecies comes very near to the *macrophylla* of VAHL, and appears to be the ſame as the ſpecimen preſerved under that

that name in the Bankſian Herbarium, which was collected at St. Martha, the native place of VAHL's plant. The latter, however, differs ſo much in the relative length of the peduncles and leaves, and in the form of the flower, according to his figure and deſcription, that we cannot venture to determine them to be the ſame ſpecies.

Our plant is ſaid to be a native of Brazil, and was introduced to this country by Sir CHARLES COTTON, Bart. in the year 1808. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHEATLEY, BRAME, and MARTIN's, who received the ſeeds from Mr. DONN, the worthy curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Requires the heat of the ſtove.

J. d.m E.wards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.t 1. 1811. Engraved

LACHENALIA CONTAMINATA. MIXED-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 745, 854, 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *contaminata ; (flores è minoribus ;)* foliis pluribus recumbenter ambientibus, semiteretibus, lineari-subulatis, canaliculatis, scapo duplo citrave longioribus ; racemo cylindraceo-oblongato, conferto ; bracteolis ovato-subulatis breviter decurrentibus ; pedicellis flore 3—4-plo brevioribus ; corolla erectiuscula, tubuloso-campanulata, brevi, subirregulari ; ex fundo obliquato in tubulum conflexa inde subbilabiato-patula ; laciniis extimis isometris rectis ovato-oblongis planiusculis obtusulis, suprema externe juxta infra apicem callo carinato retuso aucta ; interioribus una tertia longioribus, lateralibus summis binis ligulatis explicatis obtusatis sursum divaricatis sæpeque eroso-dentatis, intima convoluto-attenuata paulo breviori subdeflexa ; filamentis corollæ isometris, subdeclinato-divergentibus ; antheris subcuboideo-ovatis ; germine ovato, obtusato, pulvinatim trilobo, trisulco ; stylo setiformi declinato, quam id duplo longiore, puncto acuto inconspicuo stigmatoso terminato. *G.*

LACHENALIA *contaminata ; Hort. Kew.* 1. 460. *ed.* 2. 2. 285. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 170. *(excluso passim* orthopetalæ *synonymo quod* ustulatæ *Herb. Banks. specieique alienæ.)*

L. *hyacinthoides. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 382. *Coll.* 5. 58. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 173.

L. *orchioides. Jacq. Hort. Vindb.* 2. *tab.* 178.

HYACINTHUS orchioides aphyllus serpentarius major. *Breyn. Prod.* 24. *tab. xi. f.* 3. *(male a Willdenovio* L. orchioidi *citatus.)*

DESCR.

Descr. *Leaves* from ſix inches to a foot long, narrow, fleſhy, and thick, often marked on the inner ſide with a ſtraggling duſky brown ſpot or two; *ſtem* marbled-variegated with cinnamon colour and green; *flowers* about three lines long, greeniſh white with an external reddiſh brown ſtain at the ſummit of each ſegment, appearing, though more faintly, on the inner ſurface; ſcent ſomewhat reſembling that of the Peruvian Heliotropium. While ſpeaking in No. 1372 of this plant (at that time unknown to us but by drawings and in herbariums) we had formed an opinion that it would be found not to be ſpecifically different from the *anguſtifolia* of No. 735; but a compariſon of the corolla in the live ſtate ſhewed us that no two ſpecies could be more clearly diſtinct. The *orthopetala* of Jacquin has been erroneouſly adduced by Willdenow as its ſynonym, who has been followed in this error by the editor of the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis; ſee our obſervations in No. 1372.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was brought into the Kew Gardens by Mr. Masson in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Knight's nurſery, King's-Road, Fulham. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 750, l. 29, for "inner" read "outer."
No. 695, l. 13, pro "ſiſyrinchio" lege "longiflora."
No. 1372, l. 23, for "*contominata*" read "*contaminata*."

N°3402.

Sydenham Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug 1 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

UVULARIA SESSILIFOLIA. SESSILE-LEAVED UVULARIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *ſeſſilifolia*; caule glabro ſummitate bifido; ramulo altero ſterili, altero unifloro; foliis ſeſſilibus lanceolato-ovalibus ſubtus glauceſcentibus; corollæ laciniis planis ovalibus; capſula ovoidea ſtipitata. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 1. 199.

UVULARIA *ſeſſilifolia. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 437. *Smith. Exot. Bot.* 1. 101. *tab.* 52. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 95. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 247.

We loſt the opportunity of examining the Plant for deſcription after it had been drawn. Differs from all the other ſpecies known to us in having ſeſſile, not perfoliate nor petioled leaves, and which are of an elliptic-lanceolate form, ſcarcely perceptibly downy beneath; ſegments of the corolla ribbed, ſmooth on both ſides; nectary oblong; anthers pointleſs. Found by MICHAUX, in different tracts of country from Canada to Carolina, and about Charleſtown.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported from North-America, by Meſſrs. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, in whoſe collection it flowered in May laſt.

According to the ſecond edition of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, introduced into this country by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES in 1790. *Perfectly hardy. G.*

N 1173.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug 1 1811 F. Sansom sc.

SMILACINA BOREALIS. NORTHERN SMILACINA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1155.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SMILACINA *borealis ;* foliis 3—4 inferne caulinis, elliptico-obovatis, denſe ſtriatulis, villoſo-ciliatis *(ad lentem a ſupino punticulatim pruinatis)*, deorſum attenuatis complicatis, ſuperiore cauli longius adnato, inferioribus breviter fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus ; caule altiore tereti-anguloſo villis tecto ; umbella ebracteata pauciflora laxa inæquali,(*modo proliferavel alia inferius ſeſſili laterali*,;)pedicellis corollæ iſometris ad triplo breviores, hirſutis ; corolla decidua turbinato-patente, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis ad baſin ſpatio vacuo interſtinctis ciliatis, extus villoſis, deorſum unguiculatim convolutis ac foſſula elongata intus impreſſis ; filamentis immediate hypogynis, lineari-ſubulatis, plano-convexis, corollæ iſometris, ſubæqualibus, deorſum villoſis ; antheris ſubſagittato-oblongis introrſis a dorſo ſubincumbentibus ; germine viridi rotundato-trigono puncticulatim pruinato ; ſtylo ſubclavato trigono ; ſtigmate triquetro, ampliato, aperto, tri-bilobulato-fiſſo. *G.*

SMILACINA *borealis.* β ; *nobis ſupra No.* 1155 ; *(excluſa varietate* (α.) *in propriam ſpeciem nomine* umbellatæ *ſegreganda).*

DRACÆNA *borealis. Hort. Kew.* 1. 454. *tab.* 5. *ed.* 2. 2. 278. *(excluſo ſynonymo Bot. Mag.* 1155.) *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 206, *ubi ſtamen et piſtillum auctim exhibita omnino erronea. Willd. Sp.* 2. 158. *Dalman. diſſ. de Drac.* 3. 7.

The

The inflorescence of the present plant having till now been only known to us by imperfect figures or in a dried state, and having been misled by the very singular agreement of its other parts, we had in No. 1155 joined it with the *umbellata* of DESFONTAINES, as the variety β; keeping however the proper synonyms of the two plants distinct. A comparison of the descriptions of their inflorescence, now that both are known to us in a living state, will shew that the two plants never can be considered but as very distinct species. *Borealis* approaches in many respects to UVULARIA, as *umbellata* on the other hand does to CONVALLARIA. We can find no difference in their *leaves*; but in our plant the *umbel* had no traces of any bractes at the base of its pedicles, nor were these placed round a short axis as in that, but issued fasciclewise from the naked top of the stem, and were of very unequal lengths; they also differed in form, size, and colour of their respective corollas. *Umbellata* was found by MICHAUX on the Alleghany mountains; there is likewise a specimen of it in the Bankian Herbarium, brought by Mr. TURNER from the Cherokee territory. *Borealis* was introduced into this country in 1778, by Dr. SOLANDER, from Newfoundland and the neighbourhood of Hallifax in Nova-Scotia. We find also a one-flowered smaller specimen, brought from the North-West coast of America, by Mr. A. MENZIES, in the same Herbarium, which very probably belongs to a species distinct from both. *Umbellata* was most likely unknown in this country till published in this work. Both species are hardy, and bloom together in June. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 1155, l. 2; for "SMILACINA BOREALIS (α)", read "SMILACINA UMBELLATA;" and in line 13, exclude variety β with its proper synonymy, as belonging to the species now published. The account of the habitat is also to be modified according to the preceding observations. *G.*

Edwards Del

Pub.By S. Curtis Walworth Aug 1. 1811.

Lith.

DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA. (α). WHITISH FLOWERED DIANELLA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla (*Perianthium.* Br.) sexpartita, æqualis, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* curvata apice incrassata stuposa (glanduloso-incrassatave G.) *Antheræ* lineares, strictæ, basi insertæ. *Ovarium* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex. *Bacca* globosa, polysperma. *Semina* ovalia umbilico nudo. *Brown. Prod. Flor. Nov. Holl.* 1. 279.

OBS. Herbæ *perennes.* Radix *fibrosa.* Folia *graminea, elongata basibus semivaginantibus.* Flores *paniculati, pedicellis juxta apicem articulatis, basi bracteola unilaterali stipatis: nutantes cærulei (albidive G.) antheris apicibusque filamentorum fluvis.* Baccæ *cæruleæ.* Semina *splendentia.* Brown. *l. c.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANELLA *ensifolia;* foliis glabris, floribus laxe paniculatis. *Lil. a Redoute* 1. *tab.* 1.

(α.) floribus albidis *G.*

DIANELLA *ensifolia. Lil. a Red. l. c. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 276; *(excluso synonymo Milleri quod* ANTHOLYZÆ æthiopicæ.)

DIANELLA *nemorosa. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 49. *tab.* 94.

DRACÆNA *ensifolia. Hort. Kew.* 1. 454. *Gærtn. Sem. et fr.* 1. 57. *tab.* 16. *f.* 4.

(β.) floribus cæruleis. *G.*

DIANELLA *nemorosa. Lam. Encyc.* 2. 276.

DRACÆNA *ensifolia. Lin. Mant.* 63. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 13. 274. *ed.* 14. 334. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 158.

GLADIOLUS odoratus indicus. *Rumph. amboin.* 5. 185. *tab.* 73.

We have never happened to obtain a living specimen of this plant for examination, but as it is the same with those of JACQUIN and REDOUTE, in whose works very ample descriptions will be found, it would have been most probably unnecessary for us to have

have offered any further remarks of our own. We have divided the reſpective ſynonyms between the white and the blue flowered plants; the firſt of which has been long known in European gardens; the latter only through the work of RUMPHIUS and the Herbarium of COMMERSON, and may after all, as far as we can ſee, be a diſtinct ſpecies from the other. In the Bankſian Herbarium we found a ſpecimen nearly allied to our plant, brought from China by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, and which may probably be the plant of LOUREIRO. GÆRTNER profeſſes to have had his ſpecimen from the Kew-Gardens, ſo that his ſynonym is certain. In the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, by a miſtake very unuſual in that excellent work, the GLADIOLUS. 6. of the firſt edition of MILLER's Dictionary, has been adduced as an authority for the period of the introduction of our plant, when in fact that ſynonym belongs to ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica*; nor do we find our plant noticed in any of the editions of MILLER's work publiſhed in his own life time. We ſuſpect that there is no authority for the period of its introduction into this country; nor any certain one for its habitat, unleſs we knew it to be of the ſame ſpecies with RUMPHIUS's plant. Requires to be kept in the hot-houſe. *G.*

Sydnam Edwards Del. E. Sansom Sculp.

Published by G. Curtis Walworth Sept 1 1811

LILIUM MONADELPHUM. MONADELPHOUS LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 936.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM 1 *monadelphum ;* foliis omnibus caulinis numeroſis confertius ſparſis patentibus *(hinc inde ſubverticillatim approximatis)* ovato-lanceolatis obtuſulis ſubtus breviter puberulis *(præſertim in margine et venis)* ſuperne verſus gradatim decreſcentibus ; racemo erecto paucifloro diſtante, pedicellis flore 2—3plo brevioribus foliolo bracteatis ; corolla cernua cyathiformi-revoluta, laciniis citra medium convergentibus inde brevius revoluto-patentibus, intus nudis glabris explicatis ſuperne verſus ſubcanaliculatis, interioribus ſubduplo latioribus ; filamentis pro germinis longitudine connatis, corolla ſub una quarta brevioribus ; antheris luteis ; germine quam ſtylus ſubtriplo breviore columnari rotundato-trigono, ſexſtriato ; ſtylo triquetro clavato ; ſtigmate elliptico-ovato, ſtamina æquante. *G.*

LILIUM *monadelphum. Marſch. a Biebers. Flor. Taurico—Caucas.* 1. 267.

LILIUM orientale latifolium flore luteo maximo odoratiſſimo. *Tournef. Cor.* 1. 25.

DESCR. *Stem* 2—3 feet high ; *corolla* of a light ſhining yellow colour thinly ſpeckled on the inſide with ſmall oblong brown ſpecks ; pollen light yellow ; *ſtyle* and *ſtigma* green ; ſcent very ſtrong and pungent, to us diſagreeable. Differs from

from *Pomponium* (*Nis.* 798, 971.) by leaves that are not narrowed downwards, and which are blunter, ſhorter, and broader than in that; by the pedicles, which are twice ſhorter than the flower; by the limb of the corolla, which is not bent back for more than about half its length; by the abſence of all warty excreſcences on the inner ſide of the ſegments; by its monadelphouſly cohering filaments; by a pale yellow pollen, a germen three times ſhorter than the ſtyle, and a ſtigma that is more elongated.

Native of Mount Caucaſus and the adjoining region; whence the ſeed from which our ſpecimen was raiſed had been received by Meſſrs. LODDIGES, of Hackney. Hardy. Flowers in June. *G.*

L. Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep.t. 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

WATSONIA STRICTIFLORA. STRAIGHT-FLOWERED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1072.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *ſtrictiflora ; (flos è majoribus ;)* bulbo-tubere globoſo-pyramidato ; foliis ſubquaternis radicalibus vel inferne caulinis lineari-enſatis rigidiuſculis nervo medio coſtatis ; caule altiore ſimplici, foliolo medio ſtipato ; ſpica pauci- (bi-) flora diſtante ; ſpathæ valva exteriore herbacea naviculari-lanceolata corollæ tubo duplo breviore interiorem parum breviorem concludente ; corolla rectiſſima tubato-hypocrateriformi ; tubo gracili tereti ſtriato laciniis duplo longiore in faucem brevem nudam paulatim ampliato ; limbo regulari rotatim explanato ; laciniis ſubæqualibus concaviuſculis, exterioribus lato-oblongis rotundatis cum mucrone, interioribus ſublatioribus obovato-ellipticis deorſum anguſtatis apice emarginatis ; ſtaminibus rectis trifariam patentibus ; filamentis faucem paululum ſuperantibus ; antheris iſtis parum brevioribus, erectis ſuperne recurvatis ; ſtigmatibus infra antherarum apices divaricantibus. G.

DESCR. *Bulb-tuber* about the ſize of a large nutmeg, covered by thick brown membrano-fibrous *integuments ; leaves* 4—6 inches long, about half an inch broad ; *ſtem* rather higher than theſe in the preſent ſpecimen, two-flowered ; *flower* ſcentleſs,

ſcentleſs, of a cherry-red colour, about three inches long, opening of the faux marked with a deep violet-purple coloured ſtar of ſix ſhort broadiſh-pointed rays *(nectaroſtigmata)* one on the baſe of each ſegment; *anthers* dark purple with yellow pollen; *ſtigmas* deep roſe-colour; when the flower begins to fade, the ſegments of the corolla, which are about the third of an inch broad, converge ſubbilabiately. We have not found any traces of the ſpecies in any work known to us; it agrees with *marginata* (ſee above No. 608) in having trifarious upright divergent ſtamens, but diſagrees with all the ſpecies yet known to us in the ſtraightneſs and uprightneſs of the corolla, length of the tube, and proportionate ſhortneſs of the faux. Introduced into this country from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Hon. W. Herbert, in whoſe collection it flowered this ſummer; to that gentleman we are alſo obliged for the ſpecimen from which the drawing was made, as well as for his obſervations on the ſpecies. *G.*

Ic Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep 1. 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

MORÆA SISYRINCHIUM. EUROPEAN MORÆA, or SPANISH NUT.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 593, 613, 695; *rectius tamen nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 238.

OBS. MORÆÆ ab IRIDE *differentiæ nota expressa atque solida in ejus radice bulbi-tuberosa posita est.* MORÆA iridioides *(supra No.* 693.*) apud* IRIDEM *collocari oportet, conversisque appellationibus,* moræoidem *nuncupari potest.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *Sisyrinchium ; (imberbis ; stigmata petaloidea ;)* foliis radicalibus subbinis ligulato-involutis bifariam divergentibus tereti-caudatis, extus striatulis, deorsum fistuloso-vaginantibus ; caule culmaceo simplici vel uni- bi-ramoso foliolo uno rarius et altero ; spatha pluriflora plurivalvi lanceolato-convoluta valvis externis herbaceo-striatis aristatim cuspidatis ; germine pedunculoideo-elongato, prismatico, attenuato, spatham subæquante, pedicellum aliquoties excedente, superne longius cassо ; corolla hexapetalo-partita ex angustе turbinata limbo biformi-patente ; laminis exterioribus ovatis, rotato-patentibus, ungues æquantibus ; interioribus spathulato-lanceolatis, duplo angustioribus, parum brevioribus, stigmata æquantibus, erecto-divergentibus ; stigmatum labii interni segmentis angustе semilanceolatis cuspidatis divergenter collateralibus, extimi minuti bifidi appressi parabolicе rotundatis ; capsula tenuissime membranacea, prismatico-columnari, seminibus numerosis subovatis punticulatim pruinatis transluccntibus nodulata, superne cassocaudata. G.

MORÆA *Sisyrinchium. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 241. *infra No.* 1103. *pag. alt. in spec. enum. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 114.

IRIS

IRIS *Sisyrinchium. Linn. Spec. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 59. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 74. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 25. *Cavan. Ic.* 2. 74. *tab.* 193. *Desfont. Flor. Atl.* 1. 36. *Flor. Græc. Sibth.* 1. 30. *tab.* 42. *Lil. a Redouté.* 1. *tab.* 29. *Brotero. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 52. *Vahl. enum.* 2. 144. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 234.

SISYRINCHIUM minus. *Hort. Eystet. æst. ord.* 3. *fol.* 9. *f.* 1.

SISYRINCHIUM majus. *Park. Par.* 170. *tab.* 169. *f.* 6. *Ger. emac.* 103. *f.* 1. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 216 *cum Ic.*

Nosebla. *Lusitanis.*

Obs. *Corolla in* Flora græca *et* Redoutæi Liliaceis *dissectim exhibita tubo falsè donatur.* G.

Descr. *Bulb-tuber* about the size of a small chesnut, with coarse brown reticulated cartilagineo-fibrous integuments; *leaves* 6—9 inches long, narrow; flowers about an inch and half long, 3—5 opening in succession; *seeds* numerous, small, of a reddish brown colour: varies with blue, purple, white, and with yellow corollas. In the later botanical works the corolla of this species is described, and even exhibited in dissections annexed to the figures of it, as furnished with a long tube; but a careful inspection shews, that what has been mistaken for the tube of the *corolla* is in reality the upper sterile part of the *germen*, in which the *septa* are perceptible although the *ovula* are obliterated or nearly so; and when the corolla decays, it is seen to part from the summit of its supposed tube, leaving the same cicatrix that is usually perceptible on the ends of the germens of this genus when the corolla has fallen from them. Notwitstanding the plant has been known from the days of Gerard (1597) in our gardens, we had never met with it until this summer at Mr. Vere's, where it had been received from Gibraltar.

The interior of the Bulb-tuber is said to be eaten by the children in Spain and Portugal, by way of nuts; whence the appellation given it by Parkinson and Gerard of "Spanish Nut." Native of Spain, Portugal, Sicily, the Grecian Islands, and the Coast of Barbary. Blooms in May. Should be sheltered in the greenhouse or garden-frame from severe frost. G.

NOTE.

No. 693, l. 2, for "Moræa Iridioides," read "Iris Morææoides."

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ALLIUM OBLIQUUM. TWISTED-LEAVED GARLIC.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No.* 774.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *obliquum;* bulbo oblongato membranis tecto, rhizomate nunc basi protuberante; foliis deorsum longe fistuloso-vaginantibus striatis, laminis bifariam divaricatis alterne distantibus ligulato-attenuatis carinatis glaucis obliquatis tortisve, caule subterete brevioribus; spatha bivalvi umbella breviore, valvis ovatis muticis; umbella numerosa sphærica, pedicellis flore aliquoties longioribus; corolla rotundato-campanulata, laciniis lanceolato-ovatis subisometris; germine *(pro flore)* grandiusculo subgloboso obsolete trilobo-gibboso apice depresso, lobis obscurius carinatis, singulis foraminulo nectarifero basi subtus pertusis; filamentis corolla bis longioribus, planis lineari-subulatis æqualibus; antheris erectis subcuboideo-didymis; stylo setiformi stamina demum æquante, puncto stigmatoso inconspicuo. G.

ALLIUM *obliquum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 424. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 7. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 423. *ed.* 2. 2. 233. *Georgi beschr. russ. reichs.* 4. 892. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67. *Lam. Encyc.* 1. 65.

ALLIUM *ramosum. Jacq. ic. rar.* 1. *tab.* 62. *Misc.* 2. 308; *nec aliorum, quod idem cum* tatarico *supra No.* 1142.

A. caule planifolio umbellifero staminibus filiformibus flore triplo longioribus foliis obliquis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 7.

A. radice tunicato foliis planis linearibus caulinis capitulo umbellato. *Gmel. Sibir.* 1. 49. *tab.* 9.

DESCR.

Descr. *Bulb* ſcarcely of greater circumference than the ſtem with its ſheathing leaves, of which it appears a mere continuation, integuments membranous browniſh; *leaves* ſheathing a ſtem 1—3 feet high for nearly half its length, 6—8, baſe of the blade in lower one nearly an inch broad, in the upper ones gradually narrower; *flowers* of a greeniſh yellow colour, rather ſmall; the whole plant, when bruiſed, emits a very rank ſmell of Garlic. Native of Siberia. Blooms in May. Hardy. Cultivated by P. Miller in 1759. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Mr. Haworth, the only one in which we have ever met it. *G.*

NOTE.

In No. 1385, we have quoted the plant repreſented in the work on the rarer Hungarian vegetables, by Kitaibel and Waldstein, under the name of Allium *Ampelopraſum*, as the variety β of the *Ampelopraſum* given in that number; and in ſo doing we have followed the editor of the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. But we are now convinced that it is a non bulbiferous varicty of *arenarium*; and a freſh proof of the fallacy of diſtinguiſhing the ſpecies of this genus by their *bulbiferous* or *capſuliferous* umbels. *Arenarium* is very cloſely allied to *Ampelopraſum*, but differs in being altogether a much ſmaller and ſlenderer plant, in the colour of the flowers and by the form of the ſpathe and bulb. *G.*

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Sep.r 1. 1811.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYCINUM. PENDULOUS-FLOWERED BRYOPHYLLUM.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus; cylindricus. *Corolla* tubulosa, limbo 4-fido erecto. *Filam.* æqualia basi corollæ inserta. *Germina* 4. *Nectaria* squamæ 4, unicuique germini unica.

OBS. *A Kalanchoe Adansoni differt præcipue filamentis æqualibus, neque serie binaria dispositis.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

BRYOPHYLLUM *calycinum. Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 3.
COTYLEDON *calyculata. Solander Mss.* apud Banks.
COTYLEDON *pinnata;* foliis quinato-pinnatis, foliolis obovatis crenatis: crenis filamento-barbatis, floribus longis pendulis. *Lam. Enc.* 2. *p.* 141?
CALANCHOE *pinnata. Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 446?
CRASSUVIA *floripendula. Commerson Mss.?*

DESC. *Stem* erect, shrubby, knotted by the vestiges of the fallen leaf-stalks; ash-coloured at the lower part and reddish upwards, with raised oblong whitish spots. *Leaves* upon long spotted footstalks, which continue to grow and become recurved after the leaf is decayed, opposite, fleshy, simple, ternate, or even pinnate, ovate, crenate, veined on the upper surface, paler beneath. *Flowers* pendulous in termina compound panicles: *pedicles* divaricate, curved at the extremity. *Corolla* about twice the length of the calyx, one-petaled, somewhat contracted upwards, and obscurely four-sided; *limb* divided into 4 lanceolate *laciniæ*, suffused with red. *Nectary* 4 tongue-shaped scales inserted into the base of the *germens*, which are four, oblong, terminating in as many *styles* equalling the stamens. *Filaments* 8, inserted into the base of the corolla, in one equal row, the length of the tube.

The

The name was happily conceived by Mr. SALISBURY, from βρυω to germinate & φυλλον a leaf. For this plant poſſeſſes the ſingular property of germinating from the dark ſpot obſervable at the baſe of every indentation in the margin of the leaf, not whilſt growing, but as it decays. Thus, in attempting to dry a ſpecimen, little germinating bulbs were produced in abundance, though there was no appearance of any before the plant was depoſited between papers. We know of no other ſpecies which will come under this genus; the COTYLEDON *pinnata* of Lamarck being probably the ſame; and his two varieties differing in nothing but that in the one the crenatures of the leaves had germinated and put forth radicles, while the other had not.

Native of the Moluccas, and brought into England from the Calcutta garden by Dr. ROXBURGH. Requires a moderate ſtove. Flowers in May. Propagated by the crenatures of the leaves or by cuttings.

We were favoured with the fine plant from which our drawing was taken, by Mr. BARR, of Ball's-Pond, Iſlington.

N.° 1/10

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA, *var.* (β). SPOTTED-FLOWERED CRESTED GENTIAN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. Nº. 1229.

Synonimis ibi citatis adde

GENTIANA *ſeptemfida. Bieberſt. Fl. taurico-cauc.* 1. *p.* 195. *Hort. Kew. edit.* 2. *v.* 2. *p.* 110.

(α.) limbo corollæ impunctato. *Supra No.* 1229.

(β.) limbo corollæ punctato.

The plant here figured has wider leaves than the one given at No. 1229; the gores of the corolla are more finely cut, and the limb is ſpotted with white: circumſtances probably owing altogether to cultivation. We ſhould not, therefore, have thought this variety of ſufficient importance to have given a ſeparate figure of it; but that, for want of more early attention, the whole impreſſion was coloured under an idea of its being another ſpecies, which we have not yet been fortunate enough to meet with.

The ſpotted-flowered variety of GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe*, No. 1101, is probably alſo the effect of cultivation, and not really different from our indigenous ſpecies. The two plants mutually illuſtrate each other.

The name of *ſeptemfida* is a very improper one; a corolla with ſeven laciniæ being a very rare occurrence; BIEBERSTEIN obſerves that out of many thouſands, he could not meet with a ſingle one: the uſual number is five.

Our plant was communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES, with whom no ſpecies of Gentian thrives better or flowers more freely.

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LIATRIS SPICATA. SPIKED LIATRIS.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA EQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Cal. oblongus, imbricatus. *Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus, coloratus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIATRIS *spicata;* foliis linearibus integerrimis glabris (basi ciliatis) nervosis et punctatis, floribus spicatis, squamis calycinis linearibus obtusis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 16. 36.

LIATRIS *macrostachya. Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 91.

SERRATULA *spicata*; foliis linearibus basi ciliatis, floribus spicatis sessilibus lateralibus, caule simplici. *Sp. Pl.* 1147. *Reich.* 3. p. 672. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 138. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 14. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. *p.* 116.

CIRSIUM tuberosum lactucæ capitulis spicatis. *Dill. Eltham. p.* 85. *t.* 72. *f.* 83.

The *leaves* of this species vary much in length and breadth, and when cultivated are more or less ciliated at the base, or frequently naked: the broader ones have several longitudinal nerves, and when held to the light, are perceived, by the aid of a lens, to be full of transparent dots. The *spikes of flowers* vary much in length, and begin flowering at the top of the stalk; on which account, the appearance is much better when it first blossoms than afterwards, when the dead flowers at the summit of the stem render the plant unsightly. The remarkable length of the *stigmas* is perhaps common to the genus, though this character would exclude some species that are at present arranged under it. Though not comparable with the fragrance of Liatris *odorata*, the leaves of this plant are by no means destitute of an agreeable smell when dried.

We

We have omitted the ſynonyms of BANISTER and PLUKENET, as being very dubious; and that of MORRISON, as certainly wrong; the figure of the laſt is referred to by LINNÆUS himſelf, for SERRATULA [LIATRIS] *ſquarroſa*, with the epithet of *bona*. In the ſecond edition of the ſpecies plantarum, the ſame ſynonym is repeated at *ſpicata*; and this error has been careleſsly continued by REICHARD, WILLDENOW, and MARTYN, which could not have happened had any of theſe writers taken the pains to compare the originals.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE's, of the Fulham Nurſery, from a plant imported by the late Mr. FRASER.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in Auguſt. Propagated by parting its roots or by ſeed.

Syd.ty Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth October 1. 1811. T. Wyom. sculp.

CAROLINEA MINOR. LESSER CAROLINEA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx urceolatus truncatus. *Filamenta* ramosa. *Stylus* longissimus. *Stigma* 6-partitum. *Capsl.* lignosa, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CAROLINEA *minor*; foliis septenatis; foliolis elliptico-oblongis utrinque acutis, pedunculo calyce longiore, petalis decoloribus.

BOMBAX *Carolinoides. Donn Hort. Cant. p.* 156.

We received this elegant shrub from Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, under the name of BOMBAX *Carolinoides*, an appellation given it by Dr. ANDERSON of the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent's, who was induced to refer it to that genus because its seeds are enveloped in a fine brown cottony substance. But it is so exact a representation in miniature of CAROLINEA *insignis*, the same truncated calyx, linear fleshy petals, and singularly branched filaments, that we cannot consent to separate it from that genus, and refer it to BOMBAX, with the other species of which it has so much less affinity; even though it should be found that the seeds of CAROLINEA *princeps* and *insignis* have no cottony or other analogous envelope; of which however we cannot find any certain proof.

CAROLINEA *minor* differs from *insignis* not only in size, the latter being a very lofty tree, but in the relative length of the peduncle, nearly twice that of the calyx, which in *insignis* is hardly so long, though the calyx in the latter is more than fifteen, but in the former only about five times shorter than the petals. The petals in our plant are green on both sides, in *insignis*, according to SWARTZ, they are of a bright red within.

The

The PACHIRA *aquatica* of AUBLET, CAROLINEA *princeps* LINN. is repreſented with large lanceolate ſtigmas, but in the dried ſpecimens that we have ſeen, which for aught we know may have all really belonged to C. *inſignis*, they are juſt as repreſented in our figure, or not ſo large in proportion to the ſize of the flower.

CAROLINEA *minor*, according to Dr. ANDERSON, is a native of Guiana, growing on the borders of rivers, and forming a very elegant tree; but is not common even there. The fruit, he ſays, is about the ſize of that of BOMBAX *Ceiba*, is a woody capſule, one-celled, with five valves, and numerous kidney-ſhaped ſeeds diſpoſed in five rows, and enveloped in fine brown cotton. Mr. LODDIGES received the ſeed of this tree ſeveral years ago from Dr. ANDERSON, and has now ſeveral fine healthy looking plants.

S. d.ᵐ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1811. Sowerby sc.

SCHISANDRA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED SCHISANDRA.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA SYNGENESIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Calyx* imbricatus: foliolis concavis, interioribus gradatim majoribus, intenſius coloratis. *Stam.* 6? coalita in clypeum orbiculatum, ſexfidum, margine revolutum: laciniarum ſinubus, tot foramina ſimulantibus, polliniferis.

FEM. *Calyx* ut in mare. *Germina* plurima ovoidea. *Stigma* breve acutum. *Baccæ* 1-ſpermæ, receptaculo elongato ſpicatim affixæ.

OBS. *Genus* Meniſpermo *affine* Nomen *a* Σχισις *et* ανηρ, *ob fiſſuras antheris quaſi interjectas.*

Specific Name.

SCHISANDRA *coccinea. Michaux Flor. Bor.-Am.* 2. *p.* 219. *tab.* 47.

For the ſpecimen of this very rare climbing ſhrub, from which our drawing was made, we are indebted to our friend JOHN WALKER, Eſq. of Arno's-Grove, Southgate. As it unfortunately produced only male flowers, our character of the female was neceſſarily borrowed from MICHAUX: that of the male we have made to correſpond with our ideas of its ſtructure from actual though too limited obſervation.

The ſhield-like body, in the centre of the flower, which appears to have ſix perforations, or five according to MICHAUX, is conſidered by him to be formed by the coaleſced ſeſſile anthers; we regard it as rather compoſed of filaments united

united together; but, without deciding the queſtion, we uſe the word *ſtamen*, as applicable to either. Theſe apparent perforations are not, however, really ſuch, but ſo many clefts in the border of the ſhield, the ſides of which are cloſely applied together towards the margin, but ſeparate at their termination towards the centre, ſo as to form ſmall oval openings, the edges of which are covered with a white pollen. In the flowers of our ſpecimen the leaflets of the calyx exceeded nine; theſe are round, concave, and imbricate, the inner ones regularly increaſing in ſize and in intenſeneſs of colour withinſide, till they become of a bright minium red.

Native of South-Carolina and Georgia, therefore liable to be killed by the ſeverity of our winters, unleſs protected by the ſhelter of glaſs. Flowers in June. Propagated by cuttings.

GENTIANA MACROPHYLLA. LONG-LEAVED GENTIAN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1—6-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *macrophylla*; corollis quinquefidis (ſ. quadrifidis) ſeſſilibus verticillatis, foliis radicalibus caulem inferne ſubnudum æquantibus. *Pallas Fl. Roſs.* 2. *p.* 108. *t.* 96. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1335. *Frælich. Gent. p.* 31. *n.* 7. *Hort. Kew. edit II. v.* 2. *p.* 110.

GENTIANA floribus confertis terminatricibus, corollis quadrifidis et quinquefidis, foliis lanceolatis, caule procumbente media parte nudo. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 104. *t.* 52.

DESC. *Stalk* aſſurgent, rounded, moſtly naked in the middle part, but often having a pair of ſmall imperfect leaves near the bottom, and another pair, ſomewhat larger, towards the upper part. *Radical leaves* lanceolate, five-nerved, pale underneath, quite entire, ſome of them equalling the ſtalk in length. *Flowers* verticillate, crowded together at the ſummit of the ſtalk, ſeſſile. *Floral leaves* ſeveral, four long growing croſswiſe, others ſmaller intermingled with the flowers; one or two flowers ſometimes grow in the axils of the upper pair of cauline leaves. *Calyx* truncate, ſplitting on one ſide. *Corolla* ſomewhat inflated upwards: *limb* divided into four or five ſegments, ſoon becoming erect and more acute. The corolla

is

is blue at firſt, but changes green, and perſiſts in this ſtate till the ſeeds are ripe. *Stamens* four or five, ſhorter than *Germen*, which is ſpindle-ſhaped. *Stigmas* flat, at firſt applied cloſe together, afterwards revolute. The taſte of this plant is ſlightly bitter, but dwells long on the tongue.

Native of SIBERIA, according to PALLAS, where, eſpecially in the eaſtern parts, it is very common, in the paſtures, in woods, and in the mountains. In all this tract of country GENTIANA *cruciata* does not occur.

Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in June. Is a perfectly hardy perennial. Propagated by ſeeds.

Syd.ham Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Oct 1. 1801.

ALOE SERRULATA. SAW-LEAVED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1352.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *ſerrulata ; (caudex brevior foliatus ; flores e majoribus, nutantes, recti ;)* foliis multifariam ambientibus, imbricato-divergentibus, numeroſis, lanceolato-acuminatis, albo-maculoſis, margine cartilagineis ſerrulato-denticulatis, apice carinato-triquetris ; caule ſubramoſo ; racemo multifloro remotiuſculo ; corolla ſubclavato-cylindracea compreſſiuſcula ore brevi regulari patula, laciniis pro tribus partibus concretis inde conniventibus, obtuſulis ; germine columellari, rotundate trigono, quam ſtylus ſubtriplo breviori ; ſtylo filamentis graciliore, puncto ſtigmatoſo obſolete pubeſcente. *G.*

ALOE *ſerrulata. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 18. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 295.

ALOE *perfoliata.* λ. ſerrulata. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

Very cloſely allied to *variegata* (ſupra No. 513 ;) but is altogether a much larger plant with multifarious ambient *leaves* not trifariouſly decuſſated as in that, which are alſo of a much duller greyiſh green, not undulately variegated as there, but marked with largiſh diſtinct oblong white blotches ; the pedicles are about half the length of the corolla, and not three or four times ſhorter than that, as in *variegata.* MILLER, in his Dictionary, after deſcribing *variegata*, ſays, "I have raiſed a variety of this from ſeeds which I received from the Cape of Good Hope, with broader and flatter leaves, which ſpread

ſpread more than thoſe of the former, and are not ſo beautifully ſpotted; but as theſe plants have not flowered yet, ſo I do not know if it will prove a diſtinct ſpecies." This may very probably be our preſent ſpecies. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced before 1789.

Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered this ſummer in Mr. HAWORTH's collection. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 870, l. a paginæ calce 3; dele "precedente."

No. 894, l. 8, pro "*Germen* inferum," lege "*Germen* ſuperum."

No. 1112, l. 14, præ verbo "mucronulo" inſere "antheris."

No. 1346, l. a paginæ pede 5; poſt "minor," inſere "*Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186."

No. 1391, l. 7, pro "Maſc." lege "MASC. pro "*Fæm.*" FÆM."

——— l. 10, poſt "*Nux*" dele periodum.

N°1410.

Sydenham Edwards Del

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.1. 1811.

F. Sansom Sc.

PITCAIRNIA BRACTEATA (β.) SULPHUREA.
YELLOW-FLOWERED PITCAIRNIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. seorsim bracteata. *Cal.* semisuperus, trifidus, tubuloso-connivens segmentis acuminatis, persistens. *Cor.* longior tripetaloideo-partita, segmentorum calycinorum basi imposita, tubuloso-convoluta, regularis ore brevi patula irregularisve atque unilabiato-inflexa, decidua, modo arcuato-emarcescens, laciniis ligulato-ellipticis isometris sæpius basi intus membranæ subsquamiformi concava a dorso partim adnata appendiculatis. *Stam.* tota libera ex eodem ac corolla puncto. *Fil.* compresso-filiformia. *Anth.* sagittato-lineares, erecto-continuæ. *Stylus* subulatim elongatus, trisulco-trigonus, semiimmersi germinis apicem continuans, deciduus. *Stig.* 3, canaliculato-linearia, in unum spiraliter contorta. *Capf.* basi adnato calyce cincta inde velata, ovato-pyramidata, tricocca, trigona, coccis sutura media introrsum dehiscentibus. *Sem.* numerosa lineari-oblongata, alata vel utrinque membranaceo-caudata, gemino ordine introflexæ suturæ margini annexa. *G.* HEPETIS. *Schwartz. Schreber.*

OBS. Herbæ *perennes;* radix *rhizoma fibrosum stoloniferum;* folia *a plano obversa, radicalia vel inferne caulina, plurima, e deorsum imbricato-ambientibus erecto-divergentia, lorato-lanceolata, convoluto-concava pellicula lanuginosa detersu facili subtus albescentia, margine sæpius aculeato-dentata;* caulis *centralis radicalis,* foliolis *stipatus, simplex vel ramosus;* racemus *a spicato conferto ad diffusum atque pauciflorum;* calyx *raro herbaceus.* *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITCAIRNIA *bracteata; (flores unilabiato-irregulares, squamigeri;)* foliis lorato-attenuatis lateribus reflexis, margine subedentulis, a prono albo-lanuginosis; caule simpliciſſimo valido tereti, gossypino-lanato, foliolis squamato; racemo numeroso spicato imbricatim congesto, floribus ascendenter divergentibus; bracteis ciliatis calycem exæquantibus; pedicellis pubescentibus flore aliquoties brevioribus; calyce extus tomentoso, corolla duplo breviore; corollæ laciniis

laciniis cochleari-ligulatis, e deorſum convoluto-anguſtatis in laminam ovatam concaviuſculam explicantibus, totis ſurſum ſibi mutuo incumbentibus, duobus tertiam ſummam verſus obliquatim inflexis; ſquama denticulata. *G.*

PITCAIRNIA *bracteata. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 202.

(α.) calyce colorato; floribus rubris. *G.*

P. *latifolia. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 73 74. *nec aliorum; (minus recte ſupra in No.* 856, *ad ipſam* latifoliam *excitata.)*

(β.) calyce herbacea; corolla ſulphureo-luteſcente. *G.*

P. *ſulphurea. Bot. Repoſit. tab.* 249. *Lil. a Redouté, fol.* 73. *pag. alt. abſque Icone.*

This is the moſt robuſt as well as cloſeſt flowered ſpecies of any of the genus yet known to us. We have not met with the red-flowered plant in any of our collections; but Monſ. REDOUTE, who has publiſhed it in his "Liliacees" under the name of *latifolia*, ſays, that he received it from Mr. WOODFORD'S collection in this country, by the name of PITCAIRNIA *racemoſa*, and that it came originally from the Weſt-Indies. The yellow flowered plant now given, is a native of the Iſland of St. Vincent, whence it was introduced by Mr. EVANS about 1799. We agree with the editor of the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis in the belief that the two plants are mere varieties of each other.

The ſtem of our ſpecimen was about two feet high, and towards the baſe about the thickneſs of a man's finger. Requires to be kept in the bark bed of a ſtove, where it blooms early in the ſummer. Flowers about an inch and a half long; ſcentleſs; three or four expanding at a time, and decaying in the ſpace of a few hours. Propagated by ſuckers. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 856, l. 12, dele "*Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 74."

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, 1817.

ALOE ARACHNOIDES (δ.) TRANSLUCENS.

TRANSPARENT-LEAVED ALOE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. No.* 1352.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *arachnoides. Vid. No.* 1314.
(α.) communis. *Supra No.* 756.
(β.) pumila. *Supra No.* 1361.
(γ.) reticulata. *Supra No.* 1314.
(δ.) tranſlucens; foliis pallidiſſimis, tranſparentibus, margine et carina ſetaceo-denticulatis, cuſpide terminali membranacea nec echinata; caule ſæpe foliolis ſphacelatis præ aliis numeroſius ſtipato. *G.*
ALOE *tranſlucens. Haworth Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 10. *n.* 15. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 300.
ALOE *pumilio. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb. v.* 4. *t.* 34.

For general account of the ſpecies, ſee Numbers 756, 1314, and 1361. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered this ſummer in Mr. HAWORTH's collection. We are informed that it is the rareſt and moſt difficult to preſerve of the four we have mentioned as varieties. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 1165. LILIUM CONCOLOR.

The following ſynonym may be added with certainty to that ſpecies, viz.

Santan, vulgo *Fime Juri.* Lilium quaſi cruore infectum, caule pedali foliis anguſtis ſpicato.
Idem S. Corona inperialis fl. puniceo ſanguineis punctis decorato. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot.* 871. *Fig. MSS.* 141; *optima.*

Syd.ne Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Oct.1. 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

ALETRIS FARINOSA. WHITE-FLOWERED AMERICAN ALETRIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. seorsim bracteolata, bracteolis singulis vel et altera in pedicello. *Cor.* subsemiinfera, tubulosa, erecta nutansve, extus rugoso-scabrata, obsolete hexagona ore sexfido patulo, lacinulis tubo 3—4plo brevioribus, acuminatis, concavis. *Stam.* lacinularum basi imposita, illis isometra. *Fil.* complanato-subulata, erecto-divergentia. *Anth.* subsagittato-adnatæ, introrsæ. *Germ.* corollæ fundo subsemiimmersum, trilobo-pyramidatum, *stylis* tribus setiformibus in fasciculum trigonum compactis puncto stigmatoso simplici terminatis continuatum. *Caps.* vestita tricocco-pyramidata apice trifariam soluta stylis appendiculata, cocculis introrsum dehiscentibus utraque fine inanibus. *Sem.* numerosa, minutissima, oblongata, arcuata, striata. G.

OBS. Herbæ *perennes;* radix *fibrosa rhizomate modo crassiore oblongato;* folia *plurima graminea, radicalia, multifariam ambientia, e deorsum convoluto-imbricatis patentia, a plano obversa, carinata;* caulis *simplex altior striatus, foliolis vagis gradatim decrescentibus stipatus;* racemus *terminalis erectus multiflorus spicatus;* pedicelli *corolla breviores.* *Genus* HELONIÆ *proximum.* *Fructus multum* PITCAIRNIÆ *habet.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALETRIS *farinosa;* foliis lineari-attenuatis canaliculatis; caule tereti striato-angulosо pulvisculo cano irrorato; racemo numerosо laxo pedicellis corolla subtriplo brevioribus bracteolis unicis geminisve; corolla ovato-urceolata breviter oblongata; antheris transeunte filamentorum apice mucronulatis. G.

ALETRIS *farinosa.* *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 456. *Amæn. Acad.* 3. 11. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 463. *ed.* 2. 2. 290. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 121. *Michaux. Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 189. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 183.

ALETRIS. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. 51.

WURMBEA *bullata. Willd. Hort. Berol. fol.* 8. *tab.* 8. *(exclus. syn. Plukeneti et Morisoni ad* aurea *pertinentibus.)*

HYACINTHUS

HYACINTHUS caule nudo foliis linguiformibus acuminatis dentatis. *Gron. Virg.* 38. *(Tantummodo inflorescentiæ specimen habet Herbarium Claytonianum; folia desunt.)*
H. floridanus spicatus. *Pluk. Amalth.* 119. *tab.* 437. *fig.* 2.

DESCR. *Stem* 1—2 feet high, browniſh green covered with a very fine grey meal; *leaves* much ſhorter, narrow, graſs-like; *corolla* ſcarcely the third of an inch long, whitiſh, ſegments tipped with a cinnamon brown; *anthers* deep tawny yellow; *germen* green; *ſtyles* white, nearly the length of the germen; the whole plant ſcentleſs. Native of North-America. Cultivated by P. MILLER in 1768. Blooms about June. Requires the protection of a garden frame in very ſevere weather in this country, where it ſeldom ſeeds; and, being propagated with ſome difficulty by the root, is ſtill a ſcarce plant. Nor have we ever ſeen it in flower, until the preſent ſpecimen was ſent us by Meſſrs. LODDIGES, from their Nurſery at Hackney.

It is ſaid to be known by the name of *Star-graſs* or *Star-root* in America, and uſed medicinally. Seeing that there are no leaves to the ſpecimen in CLAYTON's Herbarium, from which the "Flora Virginica" was compiled by GRONOVIUS; we ſuſpect that the very erroneous deſcription of them in the firſt edition of that work, was owing to this circumſtance, which required that ſome other ſource ſhould be reſorted to by the author. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

farinoſa. *Supra No.* 1418.
aurea. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 121. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 7. 562. *Michaux. Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 190. EPHEMERUM *&c. Pluk. Almag.* 135. *Phyt.* 174. *f.* 5; *(ſynon. a Linnæo male* HELONIÆ bullatæ *datum.)*
japonica. *Lambert in Linn. Tranſ.* 10. 407, *in pag. calce.* farinoſa. *Thunb. Linn. in Tranſ.* 2. 334. HYPOXIS ſpicata. *id. Flor. Japon.* 136.

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1391	Carex, Fraser's.
1412	Carolina, lesser.
1388	Coltsfoot, sweet-scented.
1384	Crocus, self-coloured, cloth of gold.
1387	Cytisus, smooth-leaved, straddling.
1404	Dianella, whitish-flowered.
1380	Drimia, lesser plain-leaved.
1382	Eriosperumum, short-pedicled broad-leaved.
1376	Fig-marigold, tiny.
1381	Garlic, jonquil-leaved.
1385	—— great round-headed.
1408	—— twisted-leaved.
1414	Gentian, long-leaved.
1410	——spotted-flowered crested.
1386	Geranium, Iberian.
1399	Heath, perfumed.
1393	Iris, pigmy.
1378	Ixia, orange-coloured, monadelphous.
1379	—— painted-flowered.
1401	Lachenalia, mixed-coloured.
1411	Liatris, spiked.
1405	Lily, monadelphous.
1407	Moræa, European, or Spanish Nut.
1374	Neottia, red-flowered.
1416	Pitcairnia, yellow-flowered.
1326	Pittosporum, glossy-leaved.
1389	Podalyria, lupine-leaved.
1375	Pothos, five-leaved.
1394	Pultenæa, Daphne-leaved.
1377	Rose, Macartny's Rose.
1400	Ruellia, splendid.
1413	Schisandra, scarlet-flowered.
1403	Smilacina, northern.
1397	Stapelia, reclining.
1383	Strumaria, spiral-stalked.
1392	Trichonema, caulescent.
1398	Trumpet-flower, Chinese.
1390	Tulip, Clusius's.
1402	Uvularia, sessile-leaved.
1406	Watsonia, straight-flowered.
1395	Zieria, lanceolate.

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